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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Saturday, after M. Brisson had returned thanks for his re-election to the Presidency, M. Gambetta ascended the tribune and submitted the revision scheme, his reading of which occupied an hour. The leading points of the measure are:—1. The life Senators are henceforth to be elected by the two Chambers voting separately, and not, as hitherto, by the Senate alone. 2. The electoral body which at present votes for the elections of Senators is to be modified on the basis of one delegate-elect being chosen by every 500 electors, instead of one such delegate per commune. 3. The principle of the *scrutin de liste* is to be inscribed in the Constitution. 4. The powers of the Senate in regard to financial bills are to be modified. By the proposed alteration the Senate will no longer have the right of restoring items in the Budget which have been struck out by the Chamber of Deputies, but will merely be invested with a right of control over the Budget. 5. The system of offering public prayers at the opening of the sessions of the Legislature is to be abolished. M. Gambetta apologised for the length of the document, and, contrary to expectation, did not ask urgency for the measure. The scheme was referred in the ordinary course to the bureaux, as was also a proposal by M. Lockroy for the internal revision of the Constitution. The correspondent of the *Times* says that the importance attached to the scheme, apart from *scrutin de liste*, is not easily understood. It professes to widen the electoral basis of the Senate, to modify the life senatorships, and to curtail the financial powers of the Senate; but none of these changes are worth the stir made over them. Out of 35,571 communes, 35,193 are to undergo no change, or no perceptible one, in senatorial votes, and the greater number of the remaining 380 are only slightly altered. All that is achieved is to drown the rural delegates in the swarm of delegates for Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, in the four departments of the Seine, Rhône, Bouches du Rhône, and Gironde, which in all only return sixteen Senators. Such a result clearly does not justify a revision. Much more may thus be said of the life Senators to be replaced on death or by a triennial series of twenty-five by men forming a separate class called "National Senators," elected for nine years by the two Chambers voting separately, but their votes being counted together.

Both Houses sat on Monday. In the Senate, M. Léon Say was re-elected President by 141 votes against 85 blank ballots deposited by the Reactionaries, the other office-bearers being also appointed. In the Chamber, M. Gambetta presented the commercial treaties with Portugal, and Sweden and Norway. General Campanon, in soliciting the postponement of a private member's military Bill, submitted a Bill for the three years' service system, to be followed up by Bills for an African army composed of older soldiers, better capable of resisting privations, for insuring an available body of troops for concentration on any spot—two measures necessitated by recent events in Africa; for empowering partial mobilisations, for remodelling fortress artillery, for modifying military outposts, for unifying pay, for organising cavalry remounts, and for reserving certain civil posts to retired non-commissioned officers. This series of measures would avoid the danger of an interregnum between the present and a new system, and would safeguard the interests of the Republic and the army. The President, having proposed the election of the committee on the revision scheme, M. Guillot (Advanced Left) suggested that on so important a question each bureau should nominate two members instead of one. M. Douville-Maillefeu (Extreme Left) proposed three members each in accordance with the precedents of 1873-75, and because the length and perplexity of the scheme would require the appointment of sub-committees. Two attempts by rising and sitting not showing which side had the majority, a division had to be taken, and by 294 to 151, M. Douville-Maillefeu's proposal for a committee of 33 was adopted.

The census returns show the following results:—Lyons, 332,894; Nantes, 121,085; Rouen, 104,721; Havre, 103,063; Douai, 73,900; Alger, 64,714; Grenoble, 50,967; Bordeaux, 221,520.

The revenue returns for the past year, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of yield amounting to 112,351,000*fr.* in the case of the indirect sources, and of 14,532,000*fr.* in the case of the post and telegraph services. This, of course, only applies to the items of revenue which are exactly comparable, the produce of taxes remitted last year having been deducted. Now, the sums deducted on account of remitted taxes amount to no less than 114,476,000*fr.* Thus, the increase of yield last year under indirect sources of revenue did not this time cover the diminution produced by the remissions, and the real surplus is that which results from the post and telegraph services—that is, 12,500,000*fr.*, or half a million sterling. The item which has shown the largest increase of revenue is the tax on drinks, which has shown an augmentation of 47,298,000*fr.*—a sum more than half recouping the loss of 71,000,000*fr.* incurred through the reduction of duty upon wines. The Customs duties show an increased yield of 24,018,000*fr.*, the registration and stamp duties of 22,142,000*fr.* and 8,352,000*fr.* respectively, the sale of tobacco of 10,228,000*fr.* and the duty on indigenous sugar of 4,016,000*fr.* On the latter item duty estimated to yield 18,011,000*fr.* had been taken off, so that in this case the reduction has not been so successful as in that of the wine duty. Under colonial sugar a diminution of 7,180,000*fr.* is given and under foreign sugar a diminution of 782,000*fr.* Here 8,206,000*fr.* and 11,866,000*fr.* respectively have already been deducted as the produce of duty now remitted—so that here, too, no compensation in increased demand has accrued. As to the postal and telegraph services, the sale of stamps has yielded an increase of 10,946,000*fr.*, post-office orders 300,000*fr.*, and the telegraph service in France and Algeria of 3,588,000*fr.*

ITALY.—In Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the President read a letter from Signor Sella resigning his seat as a member of the House. Signor Depretis, the Premier, urged the Chamber not to accept the resignation, on the ground that Parliament and the country ought not to be deprived of the services of such a statesman. Several Deputies

belonging to various political parties supported the proposal of Signor Depretis, and the House ultimately refused its consent to Signor Sella's request to be allowed to resign.

RUSSIA.—A Russian correspondent furnishes the *Times* correspondent with the following interesting particulars of a very curious incident which is reported to have been the original cause of the resignation of Adjutant-General Tohererin, late Assistant-Minister of the Interior:—

When Sankofsky, the would-be assassin of General Tohererin, and his accomplice Melikoff, were brought up to be questioned in the office of the State Police of the Ministry of the Interior, the following scene occurred:—There were present, besides the prisoners, General Tohererin, M. Ploze, the Director of the State Police; General Kosloff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg; and two officers of gendarmes. General Tohererin, who had apparently just been lunching or dining pretty freely, insisted upon interrogating the prisoners himself, and to the surprise of those present called for a whip to be brought so that he might therewith emphasise his questions on Sankofsky and Melikoff. Nobody, however, felt equal to comply with this somewhat extraordinary request, although it was repeated several times, and at last one of the officials present ventured to expostulate with the General against such a proceeding, as it would, of course, be made known by the prisoners themselves during their trial, and would certainly produce a very bad impression. Although the General, it is said, insisted, no one attempted to bring him a whip, and one by one the higher officials left the room, leaving the General alone with the prisoners and the gendarmes. The result was, no doubt, that the General had at last to desist from his threat.

Another friend of the same correspondent in the Russian capital writes:—

You will have already heard that some very important political arrests have lately been made in Moscow and St. Petersburg—a fact which is officially admitted, although the details are for the present withheld. Who the arrested persons really are is what the public are endeavouring to find out or conjecture, and there is a growing rumour, which is not altogether unlikely, that the authorities have at last captured a most important Russian conspirator, well known throughout Europe, and who has recently ventured to Russia. Without being able to verify this at present, I may add that great precautions are already being taken at Moscow in view of the possible reassembling there of the Nihilist bands in anticipation of the coronation. At the same time there is a report which may or may not be well founded, that the Court will before long repair to the old Muscovite capital and remain there until next spring.

With regard to a slight accident which a short time ago occurred to her Majesty the Empress at Gatchina, and which was so turned and twisted abroad as to be very much in contradiction with the truth, the following are the facts:—The Empress was out riding in a sledge with the Countess Tcheremetieff, and was being driven down a side path in the park at Gatchina, when another small low sledge, with the driver asleep, coming in an opposite direction, startled the Imperial horses and caused them to turn off and by dragging the sledge against a large stone to upset it on one side. The Empress and the Countess were drawn a very short distance, and then left in the snow; but her Majesty immediately got up laughing, nor was the Countess in any way hurt. In view of the delicate state of her Majesty's health, Dr. Krasofsky was called for, and he declared that her Majesty had received no harm whatever.

GERMANY.—On Saturday the Prussian Parliament was opened by Herr von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Ministry, who had been commissioned by the Emperor to read the Speech from the Throne. The ceremony was preceded, as usual, by Divine service, both for the Catholic and Protestant members. There was not a large attendance of either the members or the general public. In the Speech the Chamber is specially congratulated on the prosperous state of the revenue. If in these circumstances a moderate loan is required, it is in order to secure a more effectual furtherance of the economic interests of the State by promoting productive works. The Speech then states that the Budget prospects for next year are more favourable than the results of the three preceding years, and it promises further development of the system of indirect taxation. Bills are to be introduced for the benefit of retiring officials. Government are making arrangements to secure to the State a further series of important private railways. The relations between Prussia and the Vatican are described as improving, and the Diet is to be asked to provide the means for renewing diplomatic relations with the Curia. A Bill for the local administration of Hanover is also announced. The Speech was received in deep silence. It was expected on all sides that the Royal Speech on the occasion would at least tend to clear the present political atmosphere, but this was not the case. The public generally is disappointed owing to there being in it no explanation as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the conflict now pending between the Cabinet and the Pope.

AMERICA.—A dreadful railway accident is reported from America. An express train from Albany, on Friday evening, on the Hudson River Railroad, halted at Spuyten Duyvil, just North of New York City. It carried a large number of the members of the New York Legislature. The brakeman who was sent out to the rear failed to signal a local train from Tarrytown, which ran into the palace cars on the Albany train. The cars caught fire. Eight persons were killed, most of whom were roasted alive, while forty persons were injured. Among the killed was Senator Wagner, who was riding in his own palace car. Several of the injured were badly burnt. The dead were all horribly disfigured. Senator Webster Wagner's body was only recognised by a memorandum book in his coat pocket. He was a highly-esteemed Republican member of the New York Legislature, and was the inventor of the Wagner palace cars used on the Hudson River Railroad. Among the dead are Mr. Park Valentine, of Vermont, and his wife, on their wedding tour, and who were married at North Adams, Massachusetts, on the previous Thursday.

The centenary of the birth of Daniel Webster was celebrated on Wednesday in Boston, Washington, and elsewhere. A monument to Webster's memory is to be erected in Washington. The fund has already been subscribed.

A farmer named James Wilnot, living near Lancaster, Kentucky, becoming insane through financial misfortune, on Wednesday killed his wife, his

mother, and his two daughters with an axe. He then hanged himself. His son narrowly escaped by knocking the gun aside with which Wilnot fired at him. This tragedy has caused a great sensation in Kentucky.

Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, forbade one of the churches in his diocese last Sunday to take a collection for the benefit of the suspects imprisoned in Ireland, because he could not permit the church to be used for a purpose having a tinge of political action about it; but the end, he said, was a good one and deserving of help, and he had no objection to the priests making a collection at their own houses. Bishop McQuaid avows his deep love for Ireland, and defends his hostility to the Land League by saying: "The man insults me and my love for Ireland who asks me to hand her over, in this hour of trial and impending danger, to the machinations and conspiracies of secret oath-bound societies—to sanction doings condemned by the commandments of God, or approve a plan of action reprobated by every Bishop of Ireland, and leading surely and swiftly to unmitigated Communism."

AUSTRIA.—At half-past three on Thursday afternoon an individual threw a large stone through the window of a carriage in which the Russian Ambassador, M. d'Oubril, and his secretary, M. de Kroupenski, were returning to the Embassy, from the Greek Church. Neither of them was hurt, and the author of the attempt was arrested. The prisoner's name is Johann Zich. He is a native of Bohemia, and served as a volunteer in the Russian army during the Turkish war. The outrage is said to have been prompted by revenge on account of the rejection of a petition addressed by the prisoner to the Russian Embassy.

HERZEGOVINA.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—

The alarm caused by the warlike preparations of which news reaches us daily and hourly was reflected to-day on the Stock Exchange, where prices suddenly fell. Not a day passes but some regiment marches through Vienna on its way south. The soldiers receive pay and ammunition as in war time, and reserve ammunition besides. All the troops stationed in the Herzegovina have received orders to follow the rules and use the precautions customary during war. Arrangements have been made for separate divisions to communicate with each other. A visit to the provision magazines has enabled me to see for myself that enormous stores are being prepared and sent south. The general impression in military circles is that in spring the entire army will be mobilised.

A Vienna telegram to the *Standard* contains the following:—

There is no news to-day from the scene of the insurrection. The retiring of the Prince of Montenegro to Antivari harbour, however, causes much uneasiness here, as it shows the gravity of the situation, being nothing less than a flight to a place protected by Austrian vessels of war.

ARMENIA.—Referring to the recent interview which Lord Dufferin had with the Sultan, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

This interview had been asked for at least six weeks in advance, and two or three appointments had been made and postponed. Probably the explanation of the postponement is that the Sultan wished to know the result of the mission to Berlin and Vienna. In consequence of these postponements, Lord Dufferin addressed a letter to the Porte calling attention to the condition of Armenia and to the fact that no reforms had been executed. The interview lasted two hours. Lord Dufferin probably pointed out to the Sultan that notwithstanding his promises to appoint Commissioners none had been named. His Majesty promised that the question of the reorganisation of the Government in Armenia should have his immediate attention. Nothing whatever has been done in Armenia, and the disorganisation and anarchy continue as complete as they were a year ago.

Le Parlement of Paris, discussing this subject, is afraid Lord Dufferin will obtain no relief for the oppressed Christians of Armenia. All the late acts of the Sultan show that he is in the hands of the Powers which slipped away from France and England at Dulcigno, and that he acts haughtily because encouraged by them. The English officers in Baker Pasha's gendarmerie have been dismissed, and the organisation of that corps entrusted to three Germans. *Le Parlement*, though friendly towards the Armenian Christians, is again taking action in their favour, because of the efforts secretly made by Germany, Russia, and Austria, to prevent the honest execution of the Treaty of Berlin. It advises France and England to abstain, while they have Egypt on their hands, from raising any other question at Constantinople.

EGYPT.—The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Wednesday night, says:—

Rumours are circulating to-night on the Bourse to the effect that the fall of the Ministry is imminent. Should these prove true, it is certain that it will call forth energetic action from England and France in favour of the Khedive and Cherif Pasha. The Chamber of Deputies, supported by the military element, continues to insist upon its decisions. The Khedive's position is most difficult. The material support of the English and French Governments is necessary in order to assert his authority and that of his Government. Cherif Pasha and the whole of his Ministers, except the Minister of War and Marine, are in perfect accord with the Khedive. The War Minister and Arabi Bey have visited the military station at the citadel of Abbassieh, with a view to ascertain its capacity to receive new regiments of Egyptian troops to be created. The weak and vacillating policy of the British Government is much commented on by all classes of Englishmen and foreigners here. The Khedive, it is considered, merits every support and consideration at the hands of England and France.

A Constantinople telegram suggests the probability of a Note being addressed by Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, to the French and English Cabinets giving the two Cabinets to understand that if any action were considered necessary or advisable in Egypt it ought to have partaken of an international character. According to a Constantinople telegram in the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, the Sultan considers the Collective Note is intended to pave the way for the introduction of a Protectorate of the Western Powers over Egypt, which would entirely paralyse the Sultan's power in that country. Owing to the displeasure thus created, Lord Dufferin has again had great difficulty in obtaining an audience of the Sultan. Negotiations are said to be going on between Turkey and the German Powers with a view to future eventualities.

A Cairo correspondent, whom the *Daily News* describes as "well informed," sends the following important communication:—

There is no force to govern the army, and the loyalty of the troops is not to be trusted for a moment. I know as a fact that lately, while professing perfect obedience, they gave Cherif Pasha to understand that it would be useless their receiving orders to go to the Soudan. Many think Arabi Bey will change all this, having taken office. I do not. I think he will lose caste, and that the movement is too strong for him. The Chamber has rewarded the Khedive's confidence in it by insisting on the control of the finances. Of course Sir A. Colvin and M. de Blignières are firm; but the worst feature in the case is that the Chamber relies on the army. If the situation were even on the way of being settled, what need of these frequent despatches? And if, as I maintain, there is nothing settled, despatches alone will not do. It is very well to keep on saying, "We will not allow Turkish interference, and no other Power must have any voice in Egypt;" but Turkey is interfering, other Powers are doing no good here, and the disease is becoming more complicated. England and France are quite in accord as long as they do not interfere materially; but natives and Europeans see that the moment action is necessary the political troubles will begin, much to the delight of Italy, Austria, and Germany. The solution has doubtless been seriously considered, and one can only suppose it will be forthcoming, or it is useless to threaten. I do not naturally take gloomy views, but I must admit not being able to see daylight as we are going on.

ASIA.—In a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Wednesday, the *Standard* correspondent says:—

News received from Akhabad, which has been published in a Baku paper, states that a French engineer, M. Desmar, has arrived there. A short time previous there was a rumour that he and his convoy of twenty Cossacks had been attacked by 6,000 Mervites on their way to harry the Turkoman villages. One hundred Cossacks and a company of infantry were sent to the rescue, but expected to be too late. To their astonishment, however, instead of meeting hostile forces they fell in with a deputation from Merv, consisting of sixty persons, who received them in the most friendly manner, and through the medium of the Takkas who were present some sort of commercial relations were soon established. Various articles of Merv manufacture, such as carpets, already find their way to Akhabad, as also do horses and cattle, the latter in sufficient number to supply the whole Russian camp. Even workmen from Merv came uninvited and hired themselves out to work on the fortresses now in process of erection.

NORTH AFRICA.—A correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following from Constantinople:—

The Arabic paper, *El Djewad*, continues to excite the Arab populations of Northern Africa against the French rule, and accuses the French Government of wishing to destroy the creed and customs of Islam. In to-day's (Tuesday's) number, it calls upon the Ulema of Tunis to protest against the Bey's having ceremoniously received French officers and native dignitaries on New Year's Day, which is a Christian not a Muslim festival, and predicts that if the Mussulman would submit quietly to such an indignity France will prevent the Bey from going to a mosque and compel him to go to a Christian church. In the presence of such insults to Islam, the Mahomedans of Tunis, Algeria, and Tripoli should be ready to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of their faith. Not content with thus fomenting insurrection in Tunis and Algeria, the Arabic organ of the Palace seeks to irritate still more the French Government by reproducing the old articles of the *Moshakel*, the Arab paper founded by the Italian Government for undermining the French influence in Northern Africa. By authorising the publication of the *El Djewad*, and sending it in large quantities to Tripoli, the Turkish Government gives a moral support to the Arab movement; but it has given as yet very little material support, and, according to the latest reports from Tripoli, the insurgent chiefs are beginning to complain that they do not receive from the Caliph the arms and cartridges without which they cannot continue the struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Fighting has taken place between the native tribes in Keate's Award Territory, near the Diamond Fields. The Koannas, led by Mossouw and helped by certain Boer mercenaries, attacked the Butlapias under Mankoroane, a loyal ally of the British Government. The last news is that Mankoroane has defeated Mossouw and inflicted a loss of 150 men on him. Some anxiety was felt at Kimberley as to what might happen had the Butlapias been driven back upon Griqualand west. There is no defensive force of any strength at Kimberley, but the police are on the watch.

The native commission at Durban has examined about twelve witnesses. Mr. John Shepstone, Secretary of Native Affairs, is understood to favour the removal of certain tribes from the Colony. Bishop Colenso has taken little part, so far, in the discussion. A series of 107 questions has been issued.

A meeting at Stanger, near the Zulu border, has unanimously resolved that the return of Cetwayo would be most disastrous.

TRIPOLI.—The Governor of Ghadames has received stringent orders from the Governor-General of Tripoli to capture the murderers of the three French missionaries, and to send them here for trial. According, however, to the latest advices from Ghadames, the perpetrators of the crime are still at large, and their apprehension is regarded as hopeless.

Dick Edrupt, formerly first whip of the Royal buckhounds, having, after some thirty-five years' service under the Crown, retired on a pension, the gentlemen hunting with "The Queen's" raised a subscription in order to present him with a testimonial. This, in the shape of £80, was handed to Edrupt at a dinner given to him on Monday evening at 77, Warwick-square.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In those agreeable confections, being in Glycerine, in those agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold by the box, 7d. and 1s. 1d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Two men named Ryan and Driscoll were convicted of a felonious assault on a man named Sullivan, who was attacked late at night on a roadway outside Skibbereen and murdered. His body was found in a small river some days afterwards. The prisoners were seen beating him, but there was no evidence that they threw him into the river. Sentence was deferred.

Two hundred horses and eighty ploughs were taken on Saturday to the farm of Mr. Andrew Manning, a suspect in Naas gaol, and in a few hours sixteen acres of ground were ploughed. There were 300 men with spades, who tilled the land which the plough could not touch. When all was over, the persons present were addressed by Mr. Kilmartin, of Ballinasloe, who thanked them on the part of Mr. Manning.

A case of Boycotting has occurred in the Kanturk district. The Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, parish priest of Boherboy, caused dissatisfaction among his parishioners by appointing as a schoolmistress in the district a person from Kenmare when there were at least two young women in the parish qualified for the duties. The school was Boycotted, parents refusing to send their children to it.

A troop of the Scots Greys, two companies of infantry, and a force of police were despatched from Limerick on Sunday, under Major Lloyd, R.M., to Castle Park, the residence of Mr. J. C. Delmege, where it was announced that a Land League hunt would take place. Outside the entrance to the park a company of infantry and a half-troop of the Greys were drawn up, with police, all under the command of Mr. M'Carthy, R.M. Policemen were distributed through the grounds, and all approaches to the house were carefully guarded. No hunt was attempted, and even individual poachers were not found trespassing. A second force of military and police, under Major Rolleston, R.M., was placed to watch another preserve belonging to Mr. Delmege, and situated a few miles further north at a place called Cappaghmore, near Cratloe. Here a party of poachers were surprised and charged out of the plantation. This was the only incident of importance in the day's proceedings, and the troops returned to barracks in the evening.

A collision between some of the inhabitants of Tralee and an armed picket of eight men of the 80th Regiment took place on Saturday. A man named Moriarty was arrested by the picket for attempting to steal one of their rifles. When the prisoner was being taken to prison stones were thrown at the picket and a rescue was attempted. The assailants were beaten off, and Moriarty, who received a bayonet-wound in the leg, was lodged in gaol. A disposition was shown to molest the picket afterwards, but the crowd dispersed when two policemen who came up threatened to fire upon them.

While a process-server named Henry Johnson, uncle of one of the suspects now in prison, was serving writs on Lord Clermont's property at Dromiskin, county Louth, on Saturday, he was attacked by a number of men and severely beaten. All his papers were destroyed. He lies in a precarious state. Fourteen arrests have been made. On the same night Mr. Shanahan, brother of Mr. A. Shanahan, hotel proprietor, New Ross, was fired at from the ruins of an old barn by the roadside when returning home to the hotel from a farm. The shot, it is said, passed over his head. The post-office of Golden, county Tipperary, was attacked on Saturday, and several panes of glass were broken by stones. The iron plough of a farmer named James Archdeacon, near Kanturk, was broken during the night, and a notice was attached to one of the pieces warning him against persevering with an ejectment notice he had served on a sub-tenant. A Mr. Philpott, residing near Kanturk, who acted on a jury which at the assizes held in March last found two men guilty of Boycotting, has received a threatening notice in consequence. In the same district two farmers, named O'Brien and Connor, have been threatened for sending their children to the school of a female teacher who is Boycotted.

Five additional arrests have been made in the Millstreet district—John Bennett, Edward Bennett, Joseph Bennett, of Flintfield; Matthew Fitzpatrick, Aughnagloir; and William Twobig, Ivale, near Musherah, having been taken into custody on a charge of attacking the house of Mr. Cudmore, near Millstreet, and assaulting the inmates and carrying off arms, a sum of money, and Mr. Cudmore's watch. Nineteen persons have been now arrested near Millstreet for the outrages in which the man Connell was the supposed ringleader.

At the Bray Petty Sessions, on Saturday, two men named Doyle and Long were prosecuted at the suit of Lord Meath for poaching on the Bray river. They were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of £5 each or be imprisoned for two months. The prisoners behaved badly while the witnesses were being examined, and on receiving sentence Doyle struck the water-bailiff, Mr. Owen, on the face with his clenched hand, and Long attempted to escape. The magistrate sentenced Doyle to another two months' hard labour for the assault.

A meeting of tenant-farmers in the county of Armagh was held on Monday. The speeches were chiefly composed of denunciations of the landlords who took part in the recent meeting in Dublin. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the conduct of the landlords, vindicating the proceedings of the Land Commissioners, and demanding the immediate introduction of a Bill to amend the Land Act still further in the interests of the tenants. Some Land Leaguers obtained admission to the meeting, and in deference to their clamour another resolution was passed in favour of the release of Mr. Parnell and other suspects.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on Monday, additional orders were granted quashing the coroners' inquisitions in finding Sub-Inspectors O'Brien and Bouchier guilty of the wilful murder of a man named Mansfield, who was killed at Ballyraggett in October last by a bayonet wound during an affray, and also the verdict of wilful against Head Constable Mackin for having been responsible for the death of another policeman named Brody.

At the Munster Assizes, Cork, on Monday, Daniel and Edward Flanagan were indicted for having fired into the house of James Molony. Molony's brother was shot dead the same night. One of the prisoners was son-in-law to Molony, and considerable trouble between both families has arisen out of this connection. The marriage was preceded by an elopement, and the money given by Molony to his daughter when the marriage took place was much less than her husband expected her to receive. Eventually the husband and wife separated, the latter returning to her father. She was in the house when the attack took place, and her husband and the other prisoner were identified as having taken part in it. The prisoners, who are brothers, were convicted. Daniel Flanagan, the son-in-law, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and his brother to five.

A large number of men were engaged in a Land League hunt on Sunday on the preserves of Mr. W. C. Hickie, Killeaton, county Kerry. A large quantity of game was killed. After the soldiers and policemen had been withdrawn from Castle Park, near Limerick, on Sunday night, a large number of men, with dogs, broke into the preserves of Captain Maunsell, D.L., of Blackwater, which are near, killed a quantity of game, and did much damage to the young plantations. A police patrol, while on duty at Droughda, near Castleross, on Saturday night, was attacked by a large number of men, who seriously injured several of the policemen.

At Cappaghmore on Sunday a disturbance, which at one time threatened to be a serious riot, took place at a meeting of the local branch of the Ladies' Land League. During the proceedings three policemen entered the room where the meeting was being held. The women, about twenty in number, requested them to leave. The policemen, however, refused, and the meeting was carried on in their presence. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government for their action with regard to the Drumcollogher women who were lately sent to gaol for holding a Land League meeting. A large and riotous crowd assembled in front of the rooms, and much excitement prevailed. The names of the women present were taken, and a prosecution is expected.

The following letter has been for some time in circulation:—

24, South Frederick-street, Dublin, January, 1882.
Dear Sir,—Owing to the present disturbed state of the country, proficiency in the use and practice of firearms among the loyal portion of the community is most desirable, in order that, should occasion arise, they may be able to render effective aid to the authorities in the execution of their duties. It is obvious that it would materially strengthen the hands of the Executive and deter the disaffected if it became known that a considerable section of the loyal population was organised and prepared to support the Government in the event of any general outbreak. It is not generally known that, subject to certain conditions, the existing law permits drilling and the acquiring by the civil population of a knowledge of military evolutions; and it has occurred to us that steps should be at once formed to establish a rifle club, composed of residents in the city and county of Dublin, with the object of members availing themselves of the provisions of the law to which we have referred. In the event of the movement meeting with sufficient support, it is suggested that the Government should be made aware of the matter, and the services of the members of the club placed at their disposal. A preliminary meeting will be held at the above address on — next, — inst., at the hour of — o'clock, at which your presence is requested. We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

It is believed that secret drilling is going on in Dublin, and that numbers of young men are being drawn into Fenian clubs, at whose meetings they are obliged to be regular attendants.

One of the sensational cases of the present Munster Winter Assizes entered on its first stage on Thursday, when David Connell, reported to be the commander of the midnight bands operating in a large district of the county about Millstreet, in county Cork, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having, with an armed and disguised party, attacked the dwelling of Mrs. Fitzgerald, at Musherah. It will be remembered that documents of an extraordinary character were found on the prisoner. The names of farmers in the district were entered, with a description of the punishment to be inflicted on each. One farmer was to have been shot for paying his rent, and another was to have his ears clipped, and the hair of his daughter's head was to be cut off, because she had been seen speaking to a policeman. "Captain Moonlight," on being arraigned, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and not guilty to several other indictments which were made against him for outrages of a similar character. Mr. P. O'Brien, Q.C., prosecutor for the Crown, asked his Lordship to defer sentence, as this man, known as Captain Moonlight, was about to give information to the authorities which would further the ends of justice. His Lordship deferred sentence. It is expected that the prisoner will be produced by the Crown to give evidence against his supposed associates, of whom some twenty are now under arrest. He is believed to have already given very valuable information to the authorities.

The Duke of Devonshire has returned an unfavourable reply to a memorial addressed to him by a number of his Lismore tenants, requesting that he would reconsider his decision refusing an abatement of rent. In this memorial the tenants refer the Duke to the large number of cases in which substantial reductions of rent were ordered by the Sub-Commissioners, and state that they would prefer a private arrangement, which would save law costs. The Duke, in his reply, states that his refusal to give an abatement was arrived at after careful consideration, and he sees no reason to alter it.

At the Northern Police-court in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Philip Keogh appeared in support of summonses which were issued against members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for alleged assault, trespass, and use of threatening language when seizing copies of the *Irish World* from a news-vendor's shop. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., observed that he was present on behalf of the Attorney-General to say that the policemen acted in pursuance of orders received from their immediate superiors, who received orders from the Government, and it was idle to suppose that any Government could permit any officer acting under it to be prosecuted at the suit of the Queen for any-

thing done in obedience to the orders of the Queen, and of course orders coming from the Government were orders given on the part of the Queen. The magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, held that he had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the summonses.

The following resolutions have been passed at a meeting of tenant-farmers held at St. Johnston, county Kerry:—"Resolved, that this association views with alarm and dismay the recent decisions of the Sub-Commission of this district, which seem to ignore the chief provision of the Act of 1881, which distinctly says that no rent shall be payable out of improvements made by the tenant or his predecessors in title. That we view the decisions arrived at in nearly all cases by the Commissioners to refuse the tenants their costs, while by the same decision they acknowledge that the tenants have been over-rented, and in equity entitled to a reduction, as an act of sheer injustice, and without precedent in any other court of law."

Mr. E. Walsh, Mayor of Wexford, paid a visit to Mr. Parnell on Wednesday on behalf of the Corporation of Wexford. The Mayor wore the insignia of office. Mr. Parnell is said to have expressed his thanks in very cordial terms.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, at the Munster Assizes on Tuesday, alluded to a statement of the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic curate, Limerick, that Cork juries were ready to convict anyone, and said it was a deliberate contempt of court. On Wednesday evening Mr. O'Dwyer made a speech in Limerick, in which he said he would fight the judge, counsel, and all, remarking that the Crown counsel, Mr. Peter O'Brien, who had excluded Catholic jurymen from the box, was more guilty of contempt of court than he was.

A placard was posted at the gate of the Marquis of Drogheda's residence, in co. Kildare, some days ago, offering a reward of £1,000 for his head and £100 for that of his agent.

Four shots were fired on Tuesday evening in front of the house of William Green, of Rathclogheen, near Golden, co. Tipperary, and a "No-rent" manifesto, signed "Patrick Egan," was soon afterwards found posted up.

An attack was made on Monday night upon the house of James Boucher, a farmer residing near the village of Mount Shannon, co. Galway, by a party of armed men, who broke the windows and fired three shots into the house. No one was hurt. A patrol of policemen was near at the time, but on account of the darkness no capture could be made.

On Sunday afternoon a cowardly attack was made at Thomastown, county Mayo, on John Fortune, a Scotch herd and steward in the service of Mr. R. H. Pringle, of Greaghagh, who, it may be remembered, was three times fired at last year, and has since been under protection. Fortune was sitting alone in his house, when a young man knocked at the door and asked him to be good enough to come out. Fortune did so, and on reaching the public road, about thirty yards from his house, saw another man close at hand. The man who called him out approached him from behind, and striking him a severe blow on the back of his head, knocked him down. The two men then beat him unmercifully. Regaining his feet, Fortune grasped one of his assailants, but one of his hands was cut to the bone by a blow of a stick. The two men then ran away. Fortune returned to his house, where he was found insensible two hours afterwards.

A copy of *United Ireland* was on Wednesday found in the letter-box of every shop in Skibbereen, and one in that of the police barracks. Each copy bore the words, "With Parnell's compliments."

An extraordinary statement was made on Wednesday at a meeting of the Naas Board of Guardians. It was unanimously resolved to petition the Government to release the suspects, and in the course of the discussion upon that subject one of the members of the Board stated that a man named Rigney, who was recently sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, had been liberated by the Government after four days' imprisonment. This assertion, in reply to the chairman, was most emphatically reiterated.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The dignity of Queen's Counsel has been conferred upon Mr. Pembroke Stephens and ten other practising barristers.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Slagg, M.P., addressed their constituents at Manchester on Monday, but the proceedings were much disturbed by the opponents of coercion in Ireland.

The Birmingham Town Council, by twenty votes to eleven, has refused to grant the use of the Town-hall for an address by Miss Parnell.

Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, member for Carnarvon, had a relapse on Thursday afternoon, and is in a very critical state, his advanced age adding to the anxiety occasioned by his long illness.

Mr. JAMES LOWTHER, M.P., opened a Conservative Club at Batley on Thursday evening, and subsequently spoke at Dewsbury. Moving a resolution which condemned the Ministerial policy with regard to Ireland and the Transvaal, he maintained that in the case of the former, disorder and anarchy had been of Ministers' own creation, and that these evils were now tenfold what they were when the Liberals took office. With regard to the Transvaal, he urged that its annexation by the late Government was made with the approval of the great bulk of its people, whereas the present Government had surrendered without making an effort to retrieve our national honour.

Mr. GIBSON, M.P., addressing a crowded meeting of the Edinburgh Conservative Association, contrasted the promises of the Ministry with their legislative performances, and dealt at length with the Irish question. Had coercion Bills been administered as vigorously as Parliament meant them Ireland would now have been quiet. After an eloquent defence of landlords and criticism of the Land Act, he counselled the support of the Government in restoring order, and said honour, honesty, and courage would master cupidity, cunning, and cowardice. He declared the attitude of the party on the Bradlaugh

case unchanged, and reviewed the prospects of the coming Session. Mr. Gibson was cordially received, and a vote of thanks given on the motion of Sheriff Macdonald.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting held at York, the Right Hon. E. STANHOPE dwelt on Irish affairs, and said that twice over the Liberal Government had had unparalleled opportunities of solving the Irish problem, yet prisons were full, agrarian crimes more rife, and conspiracy still existed in its first stage. The Land Act had failed; but even if it succeeded they would be introduced to the Irish problem in a new and more socialistic form. The Act was ruin to the labouring or landless classes, and these classes would imitate the agitation of the tenant-farmers. Emigration was the only means to avert impending danger of the policy in Ireland. Even the most ardent admirers of the Government could not be proud, but the Government was proud, of retreating in Afghanistan, and the retract had significantly been coincident with the advance of Russia, which was now a danger not only to India, but to our interests on the Persian Gulf. Between two powerful neighbours Afghanistan must throw in her lot with one or the other. One was retiring, the other was advancing, and Mr. Gladstone's moral barrier theory was likely soon to be exposed to very rude trial.

Mr. H. S. NORTHCOTE, C.B., M.P., who has just returned from Canada, delivered on Tuesday evening, to a crowded meeting of the Exeter Conservative Union, an address upon North-West America, and alluded to her present and future position as a competitor with England. He did not believe that American competition with this country would diminish, and it was idle to talk about the exhaustion of American lands. Although he did not think American competition would diminish, yet he doubted if it would become much more severe, because already three-fourths of the grain produced was consumed in the United States, and if a large immigration set in their home consumption would be still greater. The best wheat country began about 80 miles west of Winnipeg, and continued westward until approaching the Rocky Mountains, under whose shelter winters were so mild that cattle could be left out all the season, and the grass that grew was most luxuriant. Although the land there was not so good for wheat, as a cattle-raising country it was unsurpassed. As to the climate, for about five months—from November to March—the ground was covered with two feet of snow, but it must be remembered that there was no wind or damp. The snow was hard and frozen, and it formed good roads for the farmer, who could do his carrying and wood-cutting in the winter, so as to have all the summer for agricultural work. Of course there were drawbacks; the heat was great in the summer and the cold in winter severe. He himself did not like the climate as well as that of England, and undoubtedly mosquitoes were an appreciable nuisance. As to the life in the Great North-West, no doubt it was a hard one. There was no question of nine hours' work a day, but in summer, when the nights were short, it was more like eighteen hours' work. It seemed to him that for men of energy, who were not afraid of hard work, there was a great future in store in the vast unexplored regions of North-West America—a country whose past condition reminded him of a treasure-chest without a key; but the key which would open the treasure house to all was now being supplied by the railway communication which was being opened up.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the Corn Exchange, Hertford, on Tuesday evening. He said that the prospects of the Conservatives as a party were brighter than they were some time back, and that the present Ministry were beginning to be found out. The country was able to compare what they had done during their two years of office with the immense promises they made before the last general election. Whether they looked to the state of Ireland, to the condition of our dependencies abroad, or to the state of Europe, they could see but little to reassure or to console themselves. The conduct of the Government had left us without an ally or friend in Europe; but notwithstanding this it appeared that the Government were going to plunge into a spirited foreign policy in Egypt, and he could not but contemplate an active interference in the affairs of that country without considerable uneasiness. He censured the Government for the policy they had pursued in Afghanistan and in South Africa, and alluding to Irish affairs he said there was a tone of obvious and visible embarrassment about the Ministerialists. The Liberals could not escape from this conclusion, that if the country were not restored to order, it must either be because in Liberal hands force was, under no circumstances, a remedy, or else because the remedial measures which the Government had put their trust in had entirely broken down. Referring to the proposal to introduce the *clôture* by a bare majority, he argued that while it would not stop obstruction, it would stop freedom of debate. A cordial vote of confidence was passed in the hon. gentleman.

At the fourteenth annual dinner of the Cambridge junior Conservative Club on Tuesday Mr. GOSR M.P., in responding for the Houses of Parliament, urged that liberty was in danger, not from an absolute monarch, not from aristocracy, but from the undue ascendancy of a successful demagogue. He had never attacked Mr. Gladstone's character, and he admired his genius; but he was not the less sensible of the danger to liberty from his undue ascendancy, which was an ascendancy not over the educated classes of this country, who would drive him from power at once. Mr. Gladstone was the object of political hatred, not of Conservatives merely, but of independent thinkers of his own party, and even of his own colleagues. His power rested upon the ignorant masses, led by sentiment rather than reason, by faith in the promises of an individual rather than by experience and knowledge. What check protected the liberties of the people against the domineering will of Mr. Gladstone? Some Ministers were controlled by their colleagues, but all Mr. Gladstone's colleagues submitted to his will. Lord Hartington's position excited the pity alike of his friends and opponents. He follows without resistance, from mistaken loyalty to his party, the man who snatched from him the leadership after the election of 1880, and who promised some day to restore it, to be shared

with Lord Granville. Mr. Chamberlain, so far from acting as a check, drives his leader on into Radical measures from which moderate Liberals recoil, in the hope of thereby securing the ascendancy of the Radical section, and of himself as its leader. Sir William Harcourt trembles before the master whom he once tried to put down in debate, and who inflicted on him a castigation which the House of Commons still remembers with pleasure, and which he remembers also, but probably with pain. The pomps and vanities of his present position, and the hope that, in spite of his public exposure of his ignorance of law, he will sit upon the woolsack, reconcile him to political degradation. Mr. Childers follows Mr. Gladstone with the patience and fidelity of a dog, and the presence of Mr. Dodson on the Treasury Bench is a living proof that unswerving obedience to Mr. Gladstone's will renders any other qualification for the position of a Cabinet Minister superfluous. These satellites of Mr. Gladstone do not control him. Their public speeches consist of adulation and flattery—they are instruments of his to do his pleasure. The House of Commons had only once resisted Mr. Gladstone's will. It allowed Bradlaugh to do an illegal act at Mr. Gladstone's bidding—namely, to affirm; but it refused to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to do a profane act—namely, to swear. But the House of Commons was the only place in which Mr. Gladstone was obliged to listen to criticism and contradiction. It was said that he never read newspapers, and that his colleagues never contradicted him. Mr. Gorst submitted that Mr. Gladstone could find no excuse for suppressing the freedom of the House of Commons either in the conduct of Liberal members who had no independence, and were so afraid of their constituents that they always support him, or in the conduct of the Conservative Opposition; the alleged reason was the conduct of the Irish members, but this was only a pretext. Obstruction could only be put down by action against the individual. He (Mr. Gorst) noticed that Government speakers were holding out threats that if their proposals as to procedure were resisted there would be a dissolution. He could speak for a considerable number of Conservative members with whom he had conversed, and he said deliberately that it was their solemn opinion that they had no right to sacrifice the ancient privileges of Parliament without securing an appeal to the constituents—(great cheering)—there were means by which a minority could compel an appeal to the country, and those means would be used, so that the decision would rest with the people, and if they chose to surrender their liberties it would be their own fault. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. PENROSE FITZGERALD, responding for "The Conservative Party," spoke of Ireland, with which he is personally acquainted. He touched upon the peaceful state of that country during the seven years of the Conservative régime, which finished up with a frightful famine at the hand of God, and notwithstanding the acuteness of which the Conservative Government could truly say that there was not one life lost by starvation, thanks to the liberality of their brothers in England. The present Government prepared the way for their Irish Land Bill, by absolutely sanctioning the most outrageous speeches on the part of professional agitators. It was a monstrous thing that Government should first sanction public crime, then, hand in hand with those criminals, bring in a Land Bill of public robbery, and finally incarcerate those very criminals for going 25 per cent. beyond them in the amount of robbery.

Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE, M.P., on Tuesday evening addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Calne. His Lordship stated that local government and local taxation would engage the attention of the Government in the next session. He had always been in favour of making the Town Council the unit of legislation for the towns, and the Board of Guardians for areas outside. The town boundaries must be altered. Although there may be a superstitious regard for boundaries, the town most convenient for the ratepayer should be selected for meetings of the local legislative bodies. New powers and new duties must be given to these bodies. The Bill introduced last session to settle the boundaries of union would be again introduced, but he and his friends hoped Mr. Gladstone would adopt it in the Government measure. County Boards could with great advantage abolish some union workhouses, and use them for other purposes. His views were not original, but had the support of the best men of both parties. Local taxation, he showed, had not increased on land, as represented by the Conservatives. Pauperism had declined, poor rates are less, and improved organisation would do much good. Votes of confidence in his Lordship and the Government were cordially passed.

On Wednesday evening a complimentary banquet was given under the auspices of the York Conservative Association in the De Grey Rooms at York to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., formerly Parliamentary representative for the ancient city. Mr. LOWTHER, in responding to the toast "The Conservative Cause" and his own health, referred to his connection with the administration of affairs in Ireland, and an expression recently used by Mr. Shaw Lefevre to the effect that the present position of Ireland was attributable to the manner in which its affairs were managed by himself. He (Mr. Lowther) was happy to think that he was not responsible for what had occurred there for two years past. (Applause.) If he were he should not have the courage to stand before them. Mr. Forster had said that his idea of governing Ireland was to reverse the policy of himself (Mr. Lowther). It would be invidious for him to say how far he had succeeded or otherwise. (Laughter.) Referring to other of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's statements with regard to him, Mr. Lowther repeated that the Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Land Act of 1870 were measures of communism, confiscation, and robbery. He would go further, and say that he distinctly charged the present state of Ireland to these measures. The ignominious Act of 1870 laid the seeds of the present state of Ireland. The policy of the present Government last year in taking away property from the loyal section of the community and giving it to enemies of British rule was a distinct treason to the State. That Act had made the great majority of the owners of land, who were up to the last few months adherents of the British Crown, incline to sever their connection with the British Crown. The communistic principles of the Government, if they had succeeded in restoring peace to Ireland

could not have been justified on the ground of principle. Robbery had now become unnecessary, because there was scarcely anything to steal. They had been told not to think that because a portion of the country had been handed over to murder and pillage the whole of the country was in the same position. But was that a consolation for this country? When members of the Government came down to find fault with the policy of their predecessors, they said consult the facts of the case and rest assured that the people of England—and certainly the electors of the North Riding—were not likely to be led astray by thinking they had gained much by the transference of power to those who now possessed it. The failure on the part of the Government to renew the Peace Preservation Act was distinctly chargeable for a great deal of what had occurred in Ireland. He asserted that the power of levying a charge upon a district in which outrages occurred, was one of the most intense value with regard to the government of Ireland. The only way in which the present disastrous affairs of Ireland could be remedied was the promotion of a statesmanlike scheme of emigration, but the present Government had set to work in an entirely wrong way. It had perpetuated that undue competition for land which everybody knew lay at the root of the evil. They remembered an unprincipled agitation—the atrocity agitation—which he had always said was got up for party purposes and dissension. Those outrages had been far outdone within Her Majesty's own dominions, in territories for the government of which Her Majesty's Ministers were responsible. What said those mock humanitarians of the former agitation to this? (Laughter.) Mock philanthropists who went about stumping the country, availing themselves of coffee-house babble, and endeavouring to raise a claptrap prejudice against the then rulers of the country. With regard to the far worse atrocities and hideous outrages which were a disgrace to the country, they in a few instances denied them and in others attempted to palliate them. They had been told that it was the intention of the Government to enforce their measures upon the consideration of Parliament, but he should give his strenuous opposition to any attempt to deprive the House of Commons of freedom of speech. It had been suggested that if the Government failed in the enforcement of these measures they would appeal to the country, but he could assure them that if they did so his experience of the past few days led him to say that the Conservative party had nothing to fear.

A large gathering of Conservatives was held at the Townhall, Evesham, on Wednesday evening, to receive an address from the member, Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND, and other speakers. Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND, after speaking on local subjects, said: Although the past session has been one of the most arduous on record, and although the hours expended have been, as those who went through the 41 and 29 hours' sittings know to their cost, longer than ever known before, I am afraid it will be satisfactory to no one, but go down to posterity as the "one-act session"—a session devoted to atheism, coercion, and confiscation—a session in which to pass a Land Act Mr. Gladstone has forsaken every principle of political economy, and as one of the leading foreign journals has written, "has reached the height of audacity in daring to embody in a law for one part of the empire a socialistic measure, careless where the fire he was thus lighting would spread, or hoping to be able to extinguish it at pleasure." The Conservative party have always disapproved its principles and doubted its results, and by every means in their power have endeavoured to improve its most objectionable clauses in their passage through the House of Commons; and, as you are aware, the patriotic conduct of the Lords nearly brought them into collision with the Government; but now that the measure had become law, however we object to it, and however much we repudiate the Attorney-General's remarks at Bristol that we are responsible for it because we did not throw it out in the Lords, still we can only now hope it will do good to unhappy Ireland. We are glad that the Government have at length found the moral courage to arrest the leaders of the movement instead of making themselves ridiculous by obtaining enormous coercion powers and only imprisoning subordinates; but we cannot but think that no time could have been worse chosen for the arrest of Mr. Parnell, as Ireland believes it was dictated by personal vanity in consequence of his successful retort to the Premier at Leeds; and, to show the feeling that exists, a distinguished Irishman said to me at the time, "We may abuse the Queen and bully our landlords with impunity, but if we say one word against Gladstone it is a sin for which there is no forgiveness." The speeches of those who denounced the arrest of Mr. Parnell showed how much it was deserved, but still I cannot help feeling that he has just cause of complaint at first being used and then imprisoned, for there is no doubt that Mr. Gladstone is Premier of England from the word that went forth at the general election from Mr. Parnell that the Irish vote all over the kingdom was to be cast solid for the Liberals. Not to have arrested him would have been to mistake license for liberty, and we can only hope the measure has not come too late, for we must remember we are at the beginning, not the end, of the struggle; and as the Irish believe—and I am bound to say with good cause—that they would no more have had the Land Act passed now than it was when proposed by the late Mr. Butt and scorned by the present Prime Minister if it had not been for the agitation and organisation of the Land League. We can only hope they will not lose all its benefits by an attempt to make fair rent into no rent. It is an old argument that the mischievous speeches in Midlothian fired the turbulent elements in Ireland, and their attempts ever since to bribe with one hand and coerce with the other has had the worse possible effect on its people; and if, in consequence of the vast garrison with which we hold the country we are spared the open scandal of a revolution, still we have evoked an amount of litigation which it is frightful to contemplate, and which will produce for generations a spirit between landlords and tenants which is most undesirable. However much the Conservatives may approve the policy of order, their approval has nothing of hostility or ill-feeling to Ireland or her people. But if Mr. Gladstone's message of peace—which Mr. Bright has called more than justice to Ireland—has been thus badly received in the sister isle, what must we think of the reception of his message of peace in the Transvaal? The Premier is very fond of assuming the rôle of an angel of peace,

but, unfortunately, the people to whom he presents his olive branches do not seem to appreciate them. The Boers show as much repugnance to his proposed friendship as the Irish, and both people take their stand on demands which, if granted, would go far to disintegrate the empire. As with the Land League so with the Volksraad, each will only accept so much as suits their own wishes. The Volksraad discover fatal blemishes in the Convention they were obliged to ratify, though whether they will carry it out is another matter. The suzerainty of our Queen—whatever that may mean—is a very shadowy suzerainty indeed, and if from one pretence or another the authority of our Resident, the conduct of their foreign affairs, and the prohibition of slavery is got rid of, it is difficult to see what remains; but if it is carried out of what advantage is it to us? The duties it imposes are many and great, whilst the rights it gives are valueless. It is a settlement that settles nothing, but only leaves the door open to future disputes. But there is a far more serious question underlying it. Ever since the termination of the war the Boers have commenced to agitate beyond their own frontier, and the cry of Africa for the Africans is but an attempt to separate the whole of South Africa from the British Empire. The Boers of Cape Colony and Natal support it because they think they see in it a means of re-establishing the supremacy of their race, and I have no doubt the Manchester and Birmingham schools who are for peace at any price, and look with dismay on the size of our empire, would doubtless approve it; but if Mr. Gladstone yields to their cry he will be handed down to posterity as the man who gave way piecemeal the most glorious empire on which the sun ever shone. We are already held in low esteem enough there when the following lines, which first appeared in an English paper, are universally sung:—

Take down the flag of glory, renowned in song and story,
Old England's flag that went to brave the battle and the breeze.

For they who swore to guard her have brought this shame upon her;

No more of "Rule Britannia" with rulers such as these;

No more shall Britain's power make foreign nations cower;

No more shall Britain's sons be stirred to high heroic deeds;

For its soldiers' new vocation is to learn negotiation,

A pen to sign away her power is all her general needs.

I think that such words applied to England are a degradation which even this Government might take to heart; and yet I find Mr. Chamberlain boasting over our disgrace, and calling it noble not to take revenge when we could do so after defeat. I might agree with Mr. Chamberlain if they had given up without uselessly shedding English blood. But to sit down after three defeats most Englishmen would not designate as courage, but cowardice. In Asia we have to be thankful for national mercies and feel a chastened joy—I am quoting the Premier's words—that the noble Afghans are no longer afflicted with the presence of British soldiers, and he congratulates himself, his Government, and the country that we are at the end of our trouble theretofore because Abdurrahman Khan has at present possession of the whole country; but it remains to be seen what trust we can put in that crafty Afghan, who for twenty years was the pensioner of Russia, and is, I believe, the pensioner of Russia still. And I still more distrust Mr. Gladstone's Russian friends, who, under his patronage, are steadily advancing their railway, and who, I am afraid, are at the present moment in possession of Merv; and I only hope we shall not awake some morning to find them masters of Herat and those gates of India through which the conquerors have always descended on her plains. In Africa, as regards Egypt, it is a country we are supposed to govern in conjunction with France. Now, French interests in that country are merely sentimental, whilst ours are a matter of life and death; of life and death because it is a high road to India, and if we lose that high road we may soon lose India itself. But it is said India is not England. No; but people who read history aright will tell you that if we lose India we shall soon sink in the comity of nations as Spain did when she lost her colonial empire. Now, what does Mr. Gladstone say about it? That the Government "will endeavour to act in strict concert with France, and to prevent the growth of difficulties between the Sultan and the Khédive, and will not, except under some unforeseen necessity, seek to extend the limits of our interference." Now, as a responsible statesman, Mr. Gladstone may very properly decline to state beforehand how his Government would act, but, as the contingencies are now being discussed by all European diplomatists, if they do arise the necessities they bring must not be called unforeseen, or as coming upon us without warning; and this I am afraid is what will take place, as the Liberal Government seem quite unconscious of the hostility to this country shown by the European combination now on foot for a peaceful partition of the Turkish Empire from which we are entirely left out, or of our utter isolation in Europe, which within the last few days is so forcibly being brought forward by the French papers at a time when such isolation is peculiarly dangerous to the interests of the empire. They say that Mr. Gladstone is never happy unless he is cutting down a tree or destroying an institution; he has destroyed the Irish Church and the Irish landlords, and he is now casting his eyes longingly on our English Parliament, but we hope he will be deposed from power before he destroys its freedom of debate. He has laid the first stone for the destruction of the glories and liberties of our people.

Sir E. A. H. LECHMER, at the same meeting,

moved:—
That this meeting views with satisfaction the patriotic and statesmanlike policy at the present time advocated by Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party, and feels confident that the country, disgusted with the miserable foreign policy of the present Ministry, and still more alarmed at their revolutionary home policy, will at no distant day again call upon a Conservative Government to guide its destinies; and requests the chairman to send a copy of this resolution to Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Mr. CHILDERS spoke at considerable length on Army matters in an address to his constituents in the Townhall, Pontefract, on Thursday evening. He remarked that he had been entirely successful in securing the cordial co-operation of all who took an active interest in military affairs, which he had endeavoured to decide out of the arena of Party politics. The suggestion that Secretaries of State

had been encroaching on the functions of others was a mere delusion, for the doctrine of personal government was absolutely unknown to the English Constitution. Reviewing recent Army reforms, he said he had done much for the non-commissioned officer, and seven hundred men had obtained an honourable distinction. The effect upon recruiting had been very marked. The changes as regarded the localisation of the Army, which he had made on Colonel Stanley's plan, had been attended with perfect success. As to the future, he hoped to make life in the Army less expensive, without making it less popular, and he should not regret to see a system by which the youth of this country might voluntarily spend a short time in the ranks.

On Thursday evening a Conservative meeting was held at Woodstock under the presidency of Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. Among the speakers were the Earl of LYTTON and Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFE. A resolution was proposed deploring that Her Majesty's Government had hitherto failed to restore law and order in Ireland. The resolution also stated that in the present critical condition of foreign affairs Her Majesty's Government had conspicuously abandoned the vital principles of the concert of Europe, and was further of opinion that their policy had imperilled the unity of the kingdom, and had been disastrous to the best interests of the people. The Earl of Lytton, who was received with cheers, in moving the resolution referred to, said that if they required any illustration of the value of national principles they would find it in the brief but evil record of an Administration which had calumniated them in word and abandoned them in deed. That Administration was brought into power by a sinister combination between those who were willing to subvert the Government in order to change the Constitution or dismember the kingdom, and others who were quite ready to sacrifice both the kingdom and the Constitution merely for the sake of subverting the Government. He did not believe they could relish the present condition of British rule in Ireland, of British subjects at Tunis, and of British interests in Egypt. He did not think that Englishmen could really like to see their country placed before the eyes of foreign nations either under the contented initiative of France or under the ostentatious patronage of Russia, while she was contemptuously excluded from the secret councils of all the other great Continental Powers. Mr. Gladstone had informed them at Leeds that, although he and his present political friends were opposed to Imperialism, they were devoted to the Empire. How had Mr. Gladstone and his associates ever shown their devotion to the Empire? Mr. Gladstone had adopted and appropriated the opinion of the late Mr. Cobden, who had distinctly defined his sentiments by describing the British Empire as a barbarous bloodstained fetich. Mr. Cobden called it a "monstrous Empire," and expressed an ardent desire for its rapid reduction to "a single speck on the sea," without colonies, which he declared to be "only the costly appendages of an aristocratic Government;" and yet, so far from being shocked or pained at this language, Mr. Gladstone and his Radical associates had lost no opportunity of repeating and endorsing it. In 1867 Mr. Bright declared in Parliament that, rather than guarantee a single Canadian railroad, he, for his part, would greatly prefer to get rid of Canada altogether, and Mr. Gladstone himself, in a characteristic essay, had emptied all the vials of his contempt on the Conservative notion that the British Empire was to the British people a precious national possession, which it was their interest to cherish and their duty to maintain in all its integrity. (Cheers.) These were opinions certainly not belonging to men who were devoted to the Empire, and it was not surprising that, when gentlemen holding them obtained temporary control over the administration of the national affairs, the interest and honour of the Empire should suffer at their hands.

Lord BURY, M.P., writing to Colonel Makins, M.P., observes:—

There never was a time when it was more important than now for us to be vigilant, active, and united. The policy of the Government abroad has been so feeble as to court dishonour. At home it has been worse than feeble, for, as Ministers themselves have confessed, they have played into the hands of rebellion. A state of affairs has ensued which they seem powerless to deal with, and the only remedy that has been suggested is a curtailment of the liberties of Parliament, which would leave power absolutely in the hands of the Ministers of the day. We know how that power would be used. Cabinet Ministers have taken care to tell us that Radical measures still more destructive of our English Constitution than those which have been already passed would be hurried through Parliament. The country has begun to see the mistake into which it was hurried in 1880. The tide has turned in favour of moderate as opposed to revolutionary opinions. It is therefore the more necessary for Conservatives to be ready and well organised, for there is no knowing how soon our organisation will be required.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, M.P., has written to Colonel Makins, M.P. for South Essex, as follows:—

If I might say a word to the Conservatives of South Essex, it would be to improve your organisation, enrol yourselves to a man as members of some one of the local associations which exist throughout the constituency, and discuss with your neighbours and friends the politics of the day until you bring them into a like mind with yourself on the grave questions which threaten the well-being of the community. These are not days in which those who love their country can afford to be neutral or inactive.

Earl GREY has addressed the following letter to Colonel Dawney, M.P.:—

"I earnestly hope your brother may win his election. You have on all grounds my best wishes. I certainly am most anxious that Mr. Gladstone should not have another vote to support him in dealing with the Land Laws of England; for, though he could hardly do as much harm here as he has done in Ireland, he, probably, if he has the power, will do a great deal, and I cannot understand how it happens that all who are interested in land, or in the welfare of England generally, do not take the same view of the subject as Lord Zetland, and refuse to go on supporting a man who, on every really important question, acts against the old opinions of all the great Whig leaders in the old days, when the Whigs were a party to which I, for one, was proud to belong, and of which I will not give up the traditions because a set of men choose to call themselves the successors of a party with which

they have really nothing in common. Is it not strange that people do not look back a little and see what have been the results of Mr. Gladstone's policy? There is an old saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and Mr. Gladstone's pudding has proved very bitter eating. In 1868, when Mr. Gladstone began his agitation about Ireland, and denounced the 'Upas tree,' Ireland was rapidly improving. The landlords and tenants were, as a rule, on good terms with each other, and Fenianism, as Mr. Gladstone himself admitted, met with no support whatever from the small farmers. The law relating to the occupation of land no doubt required amendment; but there were very few, indeed, who wanted any change inconsistent with the rights of property, and amendments, which would have done all that was really wanted to secure tenants from injustice, might have been made with ease and without danger. But Mr. Gladstone stimulated the excitable Irish people to half madness by his speeches denouncing the grievances he said they were labouring under, and which he had not raised a finger to remove during all the years that he had before been in office, and having used the state of Ireland as a lever to upset the previous Government, he came into power himself and passed the measure he told us was to give prosperity to Ireland. After dealing with the Church question, which was a real grievance requiring to be redressed, in the worst way, he gave us the unfortunate Land Bill of 1870, which first gave the Irish tenants a slice of the landlords' property, and, as was sure to happen, created among them an appetite for more, and raised the feelings of cupidity which have led to the results we now see. Last session he passed his new Land Bill, and the way in which it is working shows the incapacity of its author in the most striking way."

THE HON. COCIL RAIKES AT PRESTON.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, speaking at Preston, said:—

"Gentlemen, the first public question which occupies the thoughts of all patriotic Englishmen at this moment is the unhappy condition of the sister island, Ireland. We hear a great deal about it; we read a great deal about it. I am sorry to have to inflict upon you any observations upon a subject which is both painful and well known; but as a matter of public duty it would ill become me, standing upon this platform and seeking to represent you in Parliament, to avoid for one moment an exposition of my indignation and surprised disgust at the state of things which has been created in Ireland by the action of the present Ministry. (Applause.) In former days there were many questions which agitated Ireland. There were the questions of rights, which I hope have been in the main appeased. There were the questions of religion, which I also hope have been in the main set at rest. It was reserved for the Radical Government in the 19th century to create in Ireland—rapidly subsiding into tranquillity—a new crop of questions wholly unprovoked by the existence of any particular grievances, and threatening to wreck the very basis of society in that country. (Applause.) Some people have attempted, in speaking to English and also to Irish constituencies, to represent the issues now dividing Ireland as if they were questions between rich and poor, landlord and tenant. The issue lies much deeper than that. The question is not between landlord and tenant—it is not a question between rich and poor—it is a question between right and wrong. (Applause.) It is all very well for popular agitators to seek to divert public attention by holding up a flag setting class against class. The British public are well aware, and none more well aware than the working classes of England, that you cannot touch the foundation of right and wrong without injuring the interests of the poor as well as the rich; and the moment the game of plunder and spoliation begins, it is not the rich who alone will suffer, but in the main the body of the people; the poor will suffer before the rich. There exist popular agitators, who seek to divert the attention of those who are not so well circumstanced in the world as their neighbours by trying to hold up a flag of agitation of class against class. The British public are well aware, and no one more so than the working classes of England, that they cannot touch the foundation of right and wrong without injuring the interests bearing as well on the rich as on the poor. With the blundering and spoliation it is not the rich alone who will suffer, but in the main body it is the poor who will suffer even before the rich. We have heard something in all the newspapers of the unhappy condition of Irish landlords, who cannot recover their rents. These people are, no doubt, by no means persons of enormous wealth, but, on the contrary, the Irish landowner is frequently found to be an impoverished person drawing an income of a few hundreds from his land, which is not more than is got by some of the managers of the industrial concerns in this district. But it is not of the Irish landowner that I wish to speak. I want you to consider the case of the Irish tenant, with whom poverty is made a crime, and with whom obedience to the law is made a serious danger, and who is likely to undergo some horrible maltreatment if he were even suspected of having paid his rent. If you will follow the accounts in the newspapers you will find that there is a great deal of intimidation, and no one is even free nor was his life safe if he endeavoured to do that which he considered was right between him and his landlord. Just imagine the suffering that must have been endured, and is still being endured, by the humblest of the people of Ireland under the intimidation which exists. Gentlemen, I say to you when Her Majesty's Ministers meet with a nicely-prepared speech in which their Sovereign may congratulate herself and her subjects upon her peace with foreign Powers they will probably not take particular cognisance of the state of worse than war that they have created actually within the bounds of Her Majesty's Empire. (Cheers.) This is a question which need not divide us upon the grounds of race, nor yet upon the grounds of religion. It is one in which all of us—Catholic, Protestant and Irishmen—are equally interested—that is the question of the supremacy of the law, and of the possibility of the life of those who would obey the law in Ireland. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I remember some years ago that an eminent member of Her

Majesty's present Government, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—(laughter)—supposed himself to have made a rather happy hit in casting a sneer—as gentlemen of his opinions sometimes did—at the late Lord Beaconsfield on account of his ancient ancestry; and I remember that he said that Mr. Bright said, that he had no doubt that, when some of Lord Beaconsfield's ancestors heard the Ten Commandments first promulgated, they regarded them as harassing legislation. (Laughter.) Well, it appears that that opinion was not confined to any of those persons who heard the Ten Commandments promulgated, because it appears to me, and I think a very short review of the circumstances will lead you to agree with me, that the present Government climbed into power by an habitual disregard of the precepts of the Ninth Commandment—('Hear, hear,' and loud cheers)—that they have continued to hold office upon a broadcast inculcation of disobedience to the Tenth Commandment—(cheers)—and that when their position was beginning to be a little shaky they took Mr. Bradlaugh to their bosom—(laughter)—and invited a deliberate renunciation of the Third Commandment. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, three Commandments in a year and a half is pretty well—(laughter and cheers)—and the most ordinary computation will lead you to understand that if you keep Mr. Gladstone five years in power you will have got rid of the whole Decalogue altogether. (Cheers.) There was a speech made not very far from here—in the city of Manchester—the other day by one of the rising hopes of the Liberal party, Mr. Herbert Gladstone. (Laughter and groans.) Mr. Gladstone had recently been in Ireland, and he had escaped from danger and apparently from annoyance. We must all be very glad that this was the case, because it would have been a terrible injury to the future public life of this country if any one of the Irish car-drivers who had happened to conduct Mr. Herbert Gladstone had annoyed him in the course of his peregrinations. (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, what struck me in that speech, and I am only making a passing reference to it, was a singular want of generosity in a young man, very new to public life, when he told us that the condition of the landlords in Ireland had been greatly exaggerated as to requiring police protection, forgetting that the only man who enjoys the same protection from the police in this country is his own father. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I speak with something like personal feeling in regard to this matter, because I happen to be a ratepayer in the county of Flintshire, in which we have to support an extra force of police for the protection of Hawarden Castle. (Laughter.) And I think those who live under the protection of the men in blue should have some sympathy for their fellow-countrymen in Ireland, who for no acts of their own are put in the same position. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, I travelled in the train yesterday—I don't mean to say he was in the same carriage with myself—with a man who has recently brought himself into a great deal of public notoriety. I don't say it was Mr. Gladstone himself. (Laughter.) But he was also under the custody of the gentlemen in blue. It was that eccentric individual whom we have heard so much of recently as having annoyed Mr. Gladstone at his audit dinner in the parish of Hawarden. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, if it had not been my business to come here with the view of making, as I hope, a somewhat lengthened stay, I should have been, on the bench at our petty sessions adjudicating on the offence of this individual. But if I had been there I should have felt some difficulty in dealing with that particular case. Because it appears that the object of this person, who addressed Mr. Gladstone with most offensive familiarity—(laughter)—who described himself as coming from a place not mentionable to ears polite—(laughter)—and signet himself by a name which nothing would induce me to repeat—(laughter)—the object of this remarkable person was to obtain Mr. Gladstone's sanction to stand as a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of the borough of Preston. (Roars of laughter.) The magistrates appear to have hesitated for a moment in the beginning, but when they came to that they said the man was clearly a lunatic. (Laughter.) That seems to have settled everything, and I imagine that the man is at this moment in Denbigh Asylum. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, the main fault, as it appears to me, in the great policy which Mr. Gladstone has inaugurated in Ireland—and I am always anxious to give to Mr. Gladstone or to any other political opponent—credit for the best of motives in what they undertake—I do not wish for a moment to say that Mr. Gladstone has been guided by any other feeling than by a real wish to benefit the inhabitants of Ireland or England; but I do say that in the exemplification of his policy he has made a series of blunders which it was almost impossible for the veriest novice in political life to have compassed in the same space of time. The policy of the Liberal Government, not of the Conservative Government, is always to treat the Irish people as refractory children. There are two different ways of treating refractory children. One is sugar plums, and the other is to treat them with the stick. It appears that the policy of sugar plums is rather likely to provoke renewed naughtiness, and the policy of the stick is rather likely to engender a sullen and bitter resentment. Either of these may be effective, at least for a time, and both of them have been freely tried by previous Liberal Governments. It was reserved for the Government of Mr. Gladstone to apply the two treatments at the same moment—the sugar plum in one hand and the stick in the other. With a lump of sugar and a sharp blow the Government say, 'How grateful you ought to be to us for having given you everything you wanted and taught you manners at the same time!' (Cheers.) I am happy to see there are several ladies here, and I appeal to them as the mothers of families if any one of them had not more sense, when twenty-four years of age, than to introduce such a system as that into any nursery when dealing with naughty children. The thing failed. It was bound to fail. The best of Land Acts would fail if accompanied by a coercive Act, and the most effective coercive Act must be robbed of its true force by great concessions to popular demands. This is called wisdom by the professors of true Liberalism—anything which they think has not been discovered before, and which induces them to pick up any practices which were obsolete four or five thousand years ago, they introduce as the brand-new philosophy of the nineteenth cen-

tury. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, there arises out of this matter one very great and important constitutional question that relates to the present position of those members of Parliament who are at the present moment detained in prison in Ireland, in accordance with the terms of the Coercion Act of last year, but in absolute contradiction of the ordinary principles of the Constitution. Now, I should be the last person to blame the Government for arresting Mr. Parnell. The fault the Government committed was that they did not arrest Mr. Parnell when he was a danger to the State, but because he said that Mr. Gladstone was an impostor. (Cheers.) But in the state of Ireland in the course of last year, and during the winter through which we are now passing, no man who wishes to respect the law and to see the law respected can blame the Government for having taken such measures as appeared to be necessary to protect the miserable remnant of the peace of Ireland. But, gentlemen, when we come to the question of meeting Parliament we are confronted by a very serious political dilemma. Is it to be held that the Government of this country, if they can obtain an Act for the purpose of preserving the public peace in Ireland, are to be at liberty to detain as long as they think proper, without trial, in prison the representatives of popular constituencies. (No.) I yield to no one in believing that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the peace of Ireland; but they will have to show good cause when they meet Parliament whether it is necessary, in order to preserve that peace, to shut the mouths of half-a-dozen representatives of such constituencies in the House of Commons by detaining them in custody without public trial. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) I speak, of course, without a knowledge of those particular facts of which the Government are in possession; but it seems to me, speaking as one who is not bitter in his indignation against Irish sedition to the true principles of the Constitution, that it would be the duty of a true Constitutional Government either to bring to trial those misguided men, or let them resume their place in Parliament. I feel myself that, however heinous may have been the conduct which the Government attribute to those gentlemen, something of a very dangerous precedent is set if you find that in acts for preserving the public peace half-a-dozen members of Parliament may be incarcerated at the fiat of the Government at the moment that their constituents may wish them to represent them in Parliament, and I say that this is a question that must be very seriously examined. I for one should be most ready to give to the Government the most liberal interpretation of their motives in dealing with these persons, and if they can satisfy the people that the course which they have taken is right so much the better for the public peace; but I feel at the same time bound, standing here upon a Tory platform, and addressing a Tory audience, to lift up my voice on behalf of the free representatives of the people, and say that no constituency ought to be robbed of their voices in Parliament, except its member has been brought to trial for offences which he has committed against the public peace; and that it rests upon the Government of the day to justify the retention of those men in prison when Parliament has met. (Cheers.) Another question upon which you very naturally wish to hear what I have to say, because it is that upon which my friend Sir Stafford Northcote—another old friend of mine—has been particularly kind enough to mention my name as one member who would be useful in the coming session of the House of Commons—and that is the question of the conducting of the business of the House of Commons. The business of the House of Commons is one of the most complicated and elaborate pieces of machinery which exists in this world. I had the pleasure to-day of passing through one of your great cotton mills. I saw something of the scutching, something of carding, something of drawing, and something of spinning, and a great many other processes, but I can tell you that the questions in the House of Commons have to undergo quite as exhaustive a process as the raw cotton has before it comes out in long cloth. (Laughter.) The question is not one to explain fully to a popular audience—to explain precisely the amount of treatment which any particular question has to undergo before it assumes the form of Act of Parliament. But I may say at least that the forms of the House of Commons were devised in order to enable the most free expression of opinion upon any subject that they were intended to give, and free discussion upon any question before it was made into law; that details can be put forward upon which there can be exhaustive, and, if necessary, more than one debate. Our forefathers, when they devised the constitution of the procedure, provided for full discussion, to allow the men to be the representatives of the people, rather than as an humble servant of some dozen gentlemen, who were not acquainted with the situation, in a certain sense. That is the radical misconception which prevails in the minds of some of our Radical friends. They cannot feel and look upon the House of Commons in its proper light, and they wish to set aside the House of Lords, and they look upon Mr. Gladstone as a vital directorate, and if the House of Commons did not carry out his policy, why, then, the policy of the House of Commons is wrong. I do not see what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government upon this point, for they have made no statement as yet, but I do say this, that if the House of Commons is to be deprived of its right of debate as a body in any particular proposal which is submitted to it by the Government, I say that the sooner they shut up the House of Commons the better, and let the responsibility devolve altogether on the Prime Minister, who regards his election as plebiscite. The curious thing in the modern Radical policy I think is, that they are unable to find in our language, rich as it is in sentences and words, anything which will express the doctrines which they wish to introduce; but they have brought forward foreign ideas. They have brought us the caucus from America; but that, I find, has not altogether become naturalised in Preston; and they have brought you the *cloture* from France, and they wish to make a proposal that the minority of the House of Commons at any particular moment may shut the mouths of the majority; but that, I feel, will not be consistent with the feeling of the English people, because Mr. Gladstone has not learnt the very essence of representative institutions, and he fails to understand that the Parliament of England is a collection of the voice of all the great

constituencies, of London, Liverpool, and Preston, and Bristol, and other great constituencies of the country—that it is not the representative of a particular party, but is the representative of a greater number of constituencies and interests. (Cheers.) So long as the people keep that in their minds, whether the Parliament of this country happens to have a Liberal complexion or a Conservative complexion, the liberties of this country will be safe. (Cheers.) The moment that Parliament is induced to forego its ancient rights in these matters, and to surrender its title to examine and criticise the proposals of the Executive of the Government, then it sinks into a department of Downing-street, and is only worthy of a Pridé's scourge or of a Cromwell's baton. (Cheers.) Now, there is a very important question which has agitated the minds of the people in the course of the last year and a half. I don't know whether it has ever largely agitated you in Preston, but I am inclined to think that what I am going to say now will enlist the sympathy, not simply of the great majority, but of nine-tenths of the people of Proud Preston. (Cheers.) I am going to speak about the attempt that has been made to push Mr. Bradlaugh into the House of Commons, in open defiance of the law and the profanation of a sacred religious ceremony—and I appeal not merely to the members of the Church of England; I appeal equally to the members of the great Catholic body, who have always venerated religion, and I appeal no less to the Preston Dissenters, who are the descendants of men who perilled their lives and liberties and privileges for their faith in a higher life than that in this world, and I appeal to one and all to say whether it is their wish that the law of the land, and the express commandments of the Deity, whom we all alike reverence, should be openly violated, by the connivance of the House of Commons, to enable a man to bind himself by an oath, who tells you that it is of no value to him to perform public duties which require that oath should be taken with a real and serious belief in its value. ('Hear, hear,' and loud cheers.) Now, I am very sorry for Mr. Bradlaugh. I wish to say no ill of Mr. Bradlaugh. He is a man apparently of very considerable attainments. He is a person of very great personal courage, as evinced in the course of last session. He has a certain disregard of the ordinary conventionalities of conventional life, which has been exemplified on more than one occasion in his public career, but he is a man who has been unquestionably elected by the people of Northampton. The people may have thought in the first instance that he might affirm and so take his seat, and that would appear to have been his own opinion; but an examination of the law made it evident that he could not affirm, and that there was no provision made for a professed atheist to take his seat in the House of Commons. Well, is it to be believed, and yet it is a fact, that the present Government—with a man of exemplary life and the loftiest principles at the head of it—(laughter)—and supported by a Chancellor more saintly than Chancellors in ordinary—(renewed laughter)—actually used all their power to profane the oath by allowing a man to stand on the floor of the House of Commons, in the presence of the Speaker, to bind himself by an oath abjuring the Deity. (Applause.) How this proceeding has touched the consciences of the country you may find in the utterances of Mr. Samuel Morley, a leader of Non-conformists, who actually wrote a letter to the electors of Northampton advising them to elect Mr. Bradlaugh, but who, on discovering his real opinions, has told his constituents that he would sooner lose his seat in the House of Commons than countenance his admission. And I would ask you to take the first opportunity to speak on this question in a way which cannot be misunderstood, and I ask, not merely Conservative electors, but Liberal electors who are not less indifferent to religion than ourselves—I will ask the Catholic, and I will ask the Nonconformist, to stand shoulder by shoulder with the Church of England, and to repel from the House of Commons such people who have been accepted by Her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.)

SIR RICHARD CROSS ON THE "CLOTURE."

Sir Richard Cross was present on Wednesday evening at the opening of a Conservative club at Tyldesley, and, acknowledging the toast of his health, said that the country was beginning to find that although they might have a Ministry of All the Talents, they were not governed as they ought to be. He believed that, if the opinion of the country could be taken at the present moment, it would turn against the Government in power. As to the future, they had rather stronger indications than were usual from Ministers themselves as to what sort of proposals it was likely would be placed before them. First would be Mr. Bradlaugh, and with regard to that matter he should pursue the same course as before; and next would be the subject of Parliamentary obstruction. Sir Richard Cross agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the present state of the House of Commons was unsatisfactory; and, continuing, said:—

This appeared to be a fresh discovery on Mr. Gladstone's part—something he had found out since he came into office. During the last two or three years the last Government were in office they were prevented from moving by obstruction, just as the Government was prevented now; but Mr. Gladstone did not mention it then. He could give the Prime Minister the assurance, not only for himself but for all those with whom he was in the habit of acting, that they felt the evil just as much as he did himself; and he might give the Prime Minister this further assurance for himself and for those with whom he acted, that any propositions which the Government should make on the subject would have their most dispassionate and careful consideration. Mr. Chamberlain had come forward as a great champion against Parliamentary obstruction. When Mr. Chamberlain addressed his constituents at Birmingham the other day he (Sir Richard Cross) would have liked one of them to ask whether there was any obstruction during the last two years of the late Parliament, and whether or not that wilful and malicious obstruction was not carried on by those who sat around Mr. Chamberlain; and whether Mr. Chamberlain ever got up in his place in the House and rebuked them, as he might have done, and whether he ever voted to check the obstruction? Mr. Chamberlain was not asked the questions when before his constituents, but he would most probably have to answer them in the House. This Mr. Chamberlain had said, "The Tories are determined to oppose the measures of the Government before they know what they are." A statement more wholly unwarranted and more

utterly devoid of fact could not be made. He did not know whether it would be Parliamentary to state that it was absolutely untrue; but he would say, as nearly as it was right to say, that the statement was untrue. He much more agreed with the way the Prime Minister put it when he appealed to them to treat the question impartially, and not as a party question. If it did become a party question it would simply be because the Government, by their own proposals, forced it into one. He laid it down as a broad principle that in no way must they make the abuse of their rules by the few an excuse for curtailing the liberty of the many. Sir Richard Cross then referred to the statement that the *clôture* was to be introduced, and said:—

It had been broadly stated—though whether it was true or not he could not say—that the Government would propose that by a mere majority in the House they should have the power to stop any debate they chose. That he should call muzzling the House of Commons; and he could only say that, if the Government were going to proceed on those lines, they would receive the most thorough and determined opposition it was possible to give. In his opinion, if the Government pressed their proposals, it was not unlikely that they would fall in their attempt, and if they went to the country upon such a question he believed the country would decide against them. This *clôture* would not restore the independence of the House of Commons, but to his mind would absolutely destroy it. He did not see why a Minister of the day should have the power, with a powerful majority at his back, at any moment to silence all debate that he might carry any number of measures he chose, and the minority be entirely powerless to prevent a great deal of mischief accruing. If this *clôture* were passed the country and the House of Commons would be helpless. He believed nothing would induce the country to depart from the great principle of legislation after discussion fair and full, and the Minister who was in charge of a Bill was, to his mind, the most unfit person to say whether a discussion was fair or whether it was going on too long or not. If there was one thing that this country never would endure it would be a government by bureaucracy, government by officials, or by office. Members of the House of Commons ought to be as independent of the Government of the day as they were of the Crown. The great struggle in former times was that the House of Commons should be independent of the Crown; the great danger now lay in another direction, and the House of Commons must take care lest they were made subservient to a powerful and arbitrary Minister of the day.

He (Sir R. Cross) did not use these words of any one Minister; they might apply to this year or to a time a hundred years hence; but for the sake of the country and of all those who were to come after us, it was absolutely necessary that the independence of the House of Commons must be preserved. At the same time it was as absolutely necessary to see that all abuses were checked, regulated, and stopped, and that those who wilfully and wantonly broke the rules of the House should be punished. He added:—

He had another word to say, to which he begged their attention, because it was an important one. They had to deal with a Prime Minister who very often acted on the impulse of the moment. It was quite possible that in some of his proposals as to the procedure of the House, and on some other matters, he might outrun the general sense of the House. If he did that the House might give a verdict against him. If the House did that, it was by no means impossible that Mr. Gladstone might consult the country. Therefore, to put it in a short phrase, he warned them to keep their powder dry, and then if it should so happen that an appeal to the country was made they would be ready.

THE LATE M. CHARLES BLANC.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Tuesday night:—

"M. Charles Blanc, the art critic, and elder brother of M. Louis Blanc, expired this afternoon from the effects of an operation for tumour. Born at Castres in 1813, he was brought up as an engraver, but soon devoted himself to art criticism, first for his brother's and afterwards for other journals. From 1848 to 1852 he held the post of Director of Fine Arts. In 1868 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a few years ago he was nominated to a newly-created Professorship of *Esthétique* at the Collège de France. He took a leading part in the continuation of Armengaud's *History of Painters* and was an enthusiastic admirer of Rembrandt, whose engravings he reproduced and edited. Only a few weeks ago he followed up his *Grammar of Drawing* by a *Grammar of Domestic Decoration*, noticed at the time in your columns. M. Charles Blanc never took part in political movements, but was credited with a general sympathy with his brother's views and accompanied him in his political tour in the South. Physically they were a great contrast, the deceased being a stout-built, white-haired, and apparently robust man, while M. Louis Blanc is slim and delicate, but much younger looking. They had in common, however, a singular purity and charm of style. M. Charles Blanc's later critiques have appeared in the *Temps*. His death creates a vacancy in the Academy, where he succeeded Carpe in 1876."

Charles Blanc was in the world of art a representative man of great power and originality, though neither architect, sculptor, nor painter. He had all the artist's nature from a boy, and never lost his tender sensibility and the naïf admiration of the beautiful in nature and art which give such charm and glow of enthusiasm to his writings, however profound and penetrating in critical insight, in dealing with the most abstruse subjects. His *Grammaire des Arts du Dessin*, which is his *magnum opus*, and the fruit of his prime, written first when he was editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, in which journal it appeared in 1860 in parts, may be considered as the foundation of the scientific method in art criticism. In this he brought his intellectual qualifications and extensive reading to bear upon a subject till then treated either by philosophical theorists, like Lessing and Victor Cousin, by eloquent essayists like Burke, or by accomplished artists like James Barry and Sir Joshua Reynolds, the friends of the author of *The Sublime and the Beautiful*. He came to his task also with the technical knowledge of an artist, for through all his early life his intention was to become a painter, and when he and his brother Louis came from the Collège at Rodez to Paris, in 1830, youths of 20 and 18, with their aged father to support. Charles Blanc spent his days in the Louvre, and in wandering about Paris looking into the old print-shop windows, 'le nez collé aux vitres.' He was then learning much

that he has since developed in those invaluable works which are esteemed among the classics of their kind—*L'Œuvre Complet de Rembrandt* and *L'Histoire des Peintres de Toutes les Ecoles*. Through his brother Louis having created for himself a position as journalist, Charles was enabled to enter the studio of the great painter Delacroix, which alone must have given him the training of fine taste under the influence and precepts of a master so highly distinguished among the most serious and gifted painters of the modern French school. At the same time, with extraordinary industry, he was studying engraving under Calmatta and Mercuri, and at night occupying himself in writing articles upon the pictures in the Salon for his brother's paper, the *Revue du Progrès*. His literary acquirements were so far appreciated that they led him away from his artist studies, and in 1840, during the reign of Louis Philippe, he was induced by his brother to undertake the editorship of a small Republican journal at Troyes, in which Louis had published his first part of the *Histoire de Dix Ans*. His inclinations, however, were towards the calm atmosphere of art; he was utterly indifferent to politics, and regarded with wonder his little brother so fiery and so full of action, who in his turn, however, communicated something of his energy to Charles in his peaceful and reflective pursuits, and inspired him with an equal ambition for distinction in art. His *Histoire des Peintres* had created his reputation when the revolution of 1848 came, and by universal assent he was pointed out for the post of Directeur des Beaux Arts under the Republic. It is curious that he had frequently some years before said to his intimate friends that he knew it was to be his destiny to fill this place. He signalled his position by the important innovation of forming a gallery of copies of the great works of the greatest masters in painting, but it is to be regretted that the scheme was barely entered upon when the Napoleon coup d'état deprived Charles Blanc of his office. It was singular, however, that while he was Directeur des Beaux Arts he for the only time departed from his peaceful pursuits as an art student to fight a duel in defence of his exiled brother Louis, though he had never fired a pistol off in his life. Louis Blanc, during the storms of political parties in 1848 was condemned by the Assemblée Nationale and had fled to England. He had been abused in very insulting language in the journal called *L'Assemblée Nationale* and the writer, M. Lacombe, was called to account by Charles Blanc, whose seconds in the affair, were M. Méry, the brilliant novelist, and M. Nieuwerkerke, who afterwards succeeded Charles Blanc as Directeur. The combatants met on the ground and at the word "en place, Messieurs," after saluting each other, took their position and fired, when it was seen that M. Lacombe was hit. But on the seconds approaching him it was found that the ball had struck the *portemonnaie* in his pocket and glanced off. So Charles Blanc escaped the remorse of having killed an antagonist, and the affair ended with a *plaisanterie* of M. Méry's, who laughed as he said, "Voilà de l'argent bien placé!" The other strange event in the career of Charles Blanc is one that has been often alluded to, though not always correctly, as having given the idea of the plot of *Les Frères Corcoran* to M. Dumas (père). The Blancs were a Cornician family, the mother being Mlle. Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, connected with the celebrated diplomatist of that name. In 1839 Charles Blanc went to visit a friend, a physician, M. Bouloumié, 150 leagues from Paris, who is now living at Vittel. There he was chatting and laughing with the party in the garden one evening when suddenly he started up in agony and cried out that he had been struck, and at the same moment said he was sure something had happened to his brother Louis. The next day a letter came telling him that his brother had been struck down in the street at night-fall by a blow across the forehead. The story was afterwards related by Louis Blanc to Alexandre Dumas, and was, as we know, adopted by him. M. Charles Blanc, among the numerous circle of his friends, enjoyed the special esteem of M. Thiers, who was so distinguished a lover of the fine arts, and consulted him constantly in forming his remarkable collection of pictures and engravings. It was mainly through the recommendation of M. Thiers that Charles Blanc was elected to the Académie Française. M. Blanc was very well known in England, having visited all our great art exhibitions, such as those of the Art Treasures, at Manchester, in 1857, upon which he wrote a charming little volume, and the Rembrandt Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The loss of so accomplished and masterly a writer upon art will be universally lamented, and the more so as he had not reached the time when age enfeebles the mind, and brings the strongest rest from their labour.

A fire broke out on Monday evening in the inner quadrangle of Jesus College, Oxford, adjoining the principal lodgings, in a set of rooms occupying the first floor. It was not suppressed until serious damage had been done, the floors above and below being burnt through, owing to the delay that occurred through the inaccessibility of the premises. The damage would have been much greater had it not been for the substantial character of the party walls, which prevented the fire from spreading.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurence, F.R.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endeligh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurence's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.—[ADVT.]

PAR FRATRUM.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

An announcement of the deepest interest to lovers of the detailed biography of great men went the circuit of the daily papers on Tuesday last, the original source being, it would appear, a periodical called the *Christian Age*. According to this statement, "Mr. Gladstone and his eldest son were present at the service at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Sunday evening last, and occupied Mrs. Spurgeon's pew. Both before and after the sermon they were in the pastor's vestry. Mr. Gladstone shook hands heartily with the deacons and elders present, and expressed himself delighted with the service." The precision and circumstantial character of this announcement cannot but receive warm acknowledgment from the historical student, and contrasts very favourably with the bald "— and —" walked on the slopes" of older chroniclers. The warm heart of a grateful people naturally desires to know in the minutest particulars the movements of the Pillar of its Hopes, as Mr. Horace Davey, the latest contributor to the great roll of Gladstone-Liturgists, has dubbed the member for Midlothian. Some jealousy may indeed be aroused in rival Bethels by this announcement, which, if we mistake not, is not the first of its kind. But it may possibly be that Mr. Gladstone is going to take what is, we believe, technically called a "course" by his new fellow-worshippers, and that he will distribute the steps of that course equitably among the various tabernacles of his staunchest supporters. Scandal used to have it that a former Prime Minister, who was not the most brilliant of men, maintained his hold on the nation by the regularity of his attendance at church with all his family before him. Mr. Gladstone, who is the most brilliant of men, has moved with the times, and has improved on the practice of the lamented Mr. Perceval. The battle of the Constitution is to be fought out in the precincts of Ebenezer, and Ebenezer must accordingly be secured. Mr. Gladstone's plan is unquestionably a wise one. The most assiduous attendance at the places of worship of the Established Church would not, we fear, secure him the issue of such a document as the celebrated Ministerial adjuration to the Nonconformist electors of a certain Welsh county two years ago. Or it may be that this access of roving devotion has another meaning. There are examples in history of great personages, both Christian and heathen, who have been wont to inaugurate (the word is for once the proper one) great actions with functions intended to secure the favour of all possible deities. The rigid devoutness of certain famous frequenters of Homburg in the old days is notorious; and we have read somewhere of a Portuguese pirate on the Mozambique coast who never went to sea without an image of the Virgin, a Bible wrapped up in a cloth, a bottle of Zem-zem water, and a fetish of the very best quality, procured regardless of expense. Mr. Gladstone is also on the eve of a great enterprise—no less than the transformation of the House of Commons into a Bed of Justice, bound to register his edicts. His heart is doubtless tender and devout, and he is particularly anxious not to offend the upper powers by casually omitting that method of propitiating them which may happen to be the right one. An accurate and industrious Jaimes, detailed for the purpose, would probably be able to trace all the windings of the course, from which it is improbable that any form of worship would be excluded, except one. We cannot imagine Mr. Gladstone attending a Jewish synagogue. Not merely would his Christianity revolt at it, but there are other reasons. The Jews are responsible for producing "that—that other person," if we may borrow from Thackeray a convenient and decorous form of expression, and they are at the present moment becoming extremely troublesome in Russia. What business have Jews to be persecuted? That is a luxury reserved for Neapolitans and Bulgarians.

There is one trifling omission in the otherwise business-like and even scholarly report of the Aged Christian. He should surely have given what are, we believe, technically called "the heads"—an expression not to be interpreted in a Dyak or Montegrin sense, but implying a *précis* of the Tabernacle discourse. It would be interesting to know what it was which delighted Mr. Gladstone, and made him shake hands so heartily with those deacons, a proceeding somewhat suggestive of Mr. Parker's great recipe for winning an election. Fortunately Mr. Spurgeon's most recently published, or republished, work comes to our assistance. The pastor of the Tabernacle has just announced his three hundred and tenth thousand of a work called *John Ploughman's Talk*, in the pages whereof it is permissible to look for the possible source of Mr. Gladstone's delight. It may, however, be frankly admitted that there are plenty of obvious reasons why Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Spurgeon should get on together. They both share what may be called the demagogic idiosyncrasy—the curious temperament which is at once convinced utterly of its own merits, and at the same time irresistibly tempted to convert other people to a belief in those merits, and infinitely comforted and strengthened by the fact of that belief. On the face of it this temperate self-congratulatory; for why should a man who knows he is wise care for the approval of fools? It is, however, the note of successful demagogues to possess it, and perhaps no two people in England possess it more strongly, and have indicated the possession of it more strikingly, than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Spurgeon. For instance, here is a sentence at the opening of our *Ploughman*. He is condemning a certain class of people—lazy people as it happens, but that is not here or there—and he says that "They ought to have a large looking-glass hung up where they are bound to see themselves in it, for sure if their eyes are at all like mine, they would never bear to look at themselves long." It must (we take the harmless liberty of supposing that the distinguished preacher repeated himself to the extent of this and other quotations) have been very hard for Mr. Gladstone to avoid illustrating a famous old story and ejaculating "Hear, hear" at this. For this is exactly how it always strikes him about his political opponents; that if they could only see themselves properly—that is, of course, "with eyes like his"—they could not go on being wicked Tories, or wicked Moderate Liberals. He would certainly have shaken his head at the statement, "Better do nothing than do mischief;" but Mr. Spurgeon's immediate comment, "I am not sure

of that," would have reassured him. For the whole principle of the legislation of his party is that you had better do mischief than do nothing. Yet a little, and we come to a remark which is still happier. "It is a dreadful thing to see a happy family of Christians broken up by talkative faultfinders, and all about nothing, or less than nothing." A sympathetic and heartfelt groan ought to have been the least sign of Mr. Gladstone's agreement with this, as he sadly remembered the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Argyll, and bitterly thought of a possible morrow, when the horrid faultfinders would make use of *clôtures* and such like trifling things to split up the happy Christian family in Downing-street yet further. We do not know what he would have thought of Mr. Spurgeon's amiable and reverent statement that "a cross on the back is the sign of a devil in the heart;" but to do him justice, we hardly think he can have liked him much. Yet he might have found something to cheer him in a remark which occurs some pages later. "Don't be ashamed to walk down Turnagain-lane." That sweet, shady path is a most favourite resort of Mr. Gladstone's, and, indeed it may be thought that he hardly needs any encouragement to tread it. The saying that "a man who is learning to play on a trumpet and a petted child are two very disagreeable neighbours" would have been almost painfully pointed if the youngest, instead of the eldest, of Mr. Gladstone's offspring had accompanied his father as he went to the house of Mr. Spurgeon; for, by a really remarkable coincidence, the member for Leeds combines the two disagreeables. It would be instructive to have a scholium by Mr. Gladstone on the following:—"One thing be sure of, never believe in a priest of any religion, for before a man could be bad enough to pretend to be a priest he must have hardened his heart and blinded his conscience to the most horrible degree. Our governors imprison gipsies for telling fortunes, and yet they give fat livings to vagabonds who deceive the people in much weightier things." If Mr. Spurgeon had actually said this, even Mr. Gladstone might have had a qualm about the exact propriety of his selection of the place to spend a Sunday evening in. "All fathers are not wise; some spoil their children," would again have been personal, and it is not quite certain that there would not be a sting in "Men cannot be in their senses when they brew with bad malt and expect good beer," considering the revelations as to the effect of the commutation of the Malt-duty. But we have kept the worst of these utterances to the last. We hope—we sincerely hope—that Mr. Spurgeon did not say anything like it on Sunday night. "When we are injured we are bound as Christians to bear it without malice; but we are not to pretend that we do not feel it, for this will but encourage our enemies to kick us again." It would have been an awful thing if the shadow of Majuba had fallen from Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit on to Mr. Gladstone's head.

Nevertheless, in spite of these hypothetical utterances (which we have assigned to Mr. Spurgeon hypothetically only, and on the soundest and most legitimate principles of conjectural restoration in default of documents), the general impression of fellow-feeling between two great men survives the perusal of *John Ploughman's Talk*. There is the same immeasurable belief in themselves, the same Christian and courteous imputation of motives and ethical schemes to their enemies, the same ingenious insinuation that the common people, and the mass of the common people rather than the minority of them, are the chosen depositaries of wisdom and virtue. It is not, therefore, at all improbable that Mr. Gladstone was really and truly delighted, and no doubt profit as well as pleasure will follow from the visit. Lord Beaconsfield was once accused in a happy quotation illustrated by a happier drawing of "meditating with two deep divines." These were, as in the original, Bishops; but Mr. Gladstone knows a trick worth two of that, or rather, to be arithmetically accurate, he knows that Mr. Spurgeon is worth in point of votes at least two Bishops, and may perhaps believe that his company has an equally good effect spiritually. It is quite conceivable that, after his coquetting with Mr. Bradlaugh, he should think a little ghostly converse advisable, and hope that his night's exploit in Walworth will a little gild his days with the elect of Northampton. A too exclusive favour to Mr. Bradlaugh would not only be unwise, but unjust. It may, indeed, be contended that the ascription of a devil in the heart to all persons who have borne the cross on their back qualifies Mr. Spurgeon for a position even in front of "Iconoclast" among the leaders of free thought. If the pastor of the Surrey Tabernacle does not desire this position, he should really be careful of his figures, whether they be quotations or not.

The death is announced, at a very advanced age, of General Charles Grant, C.B., one of the last survivors of the Burmese War of 1825-6. The deceased officer entered the Bengal Artillery in 1819, and, having received his lieutenant's commission in 1822, served in the Burmese campaign, being present at the siege and capture of Donabaw, and the actions of Promé, Maloon, and Paghamaw, for which he received the medal with clasp. In the Afghan war of 1839-40 he took part in the siege and capture of Ghuznee, for which he received a second medal; and in the Gwalior campaign of 1843 he took part in the battle of Maharajpore. For this latter affair he was mentioned in the *London Gazette*, and received the Bronze Star and the brevet of major. He also took part in the campaign in the Sutlej in 1846, being present and receiving a wound in the battle of Sobraon. He was again mentioned in the *Gazette* and received another medal and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the Punjab campaign of 1848-9 he was also engaged, taking part in the action of Ramnuggur, and the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, for which he was frequently mentioned in the *Gazette*, and received the medal with two clasps, and the Companionship of the Bath. He attained the rank of general in October, 1877, when, owing to his age, he was placed on the retired list.

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FIFTY-SECOND REPORT of the CITY BANK (LIMITED), LONDON.

At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882.

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SECRETARY.—Ashley Fisher.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:

"The Directors present to the Shareholders the annexed accounts and liabilities and assets and profit and loss for the half-year to 31st December, 1881, showing that, after providing for interest on deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross profit, with £4,088 18s. 9d. brought forward from the last account, amount to £108,986 15s. 6d.

"Provision being made for current expenses, rebate on bills discounted not due, and for interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on amount received in respect of new shares issued, the Directors declare a dividend, free of income tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £800,000, the capital paid up, add £25,000 to the reserved fund, thereby increasing it to £350,000, and carry forward to the next account £5,383 19s. 8d.

"The instalments on the new issue of shares having been duly received, the paid-up capital of the bank is now £800,000; the certificates will be ready for delivery on the 23rd instant."

The Chairman having declared the dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income tax, payable on and after the 18th instant, it was resolved unanimously—

That the report now read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of the bank.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Manager, the Branch Managers, and the other officials of the bank, for their efficient services.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Auditors for their careful audit of the accounts.

(Signed), JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

ASHLEY FISHER, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED), LONDON.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.	
Dr.	
To capital paid up, viz., £10 per share on 60,000 shares	£600,000 0 0
To amount received in respect of new shares	200,000 0 0
To reserve fund	305,000 0 0
To current and deposit accounts	£100,986 15 6
To acceptance against cash in hand, bankers' bills, approved securities, &c.	2,125,660 13 10
To liabilities on foreign bills negotiated	2,737 7 7
To profit and loss account, viz.:	
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£4,088 18 9
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	102,897 16 9
	106,986 15 6
	£7,440,669 17 0

Cr.	
By Exchange Bills, East India Debentures, and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock	£284,830 2 1
By cash—	
In hand	£227,535 14 2
At Bank of England	301,431 12 6
At call	315,000 0 0
	843,967 6 8
By bills discounted	£1,534,206 0 4
By loans, advances, &c.	2,450,292 0 1
	3,984,500 0 5
By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra	2,125,660 13 10
By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra	2,737 7 7
By current expenses	32,815 17 5
By bank premises, head office, and branches	64,170 0 0
	£7,440,669 17 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.	
Dr.	
To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, Directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income-tax, &c.	£32,815 17 5
To amount carried to Profit and Loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due	9,250 1 0
To amount transferred to Reserved Fund, in addition to £205,000 already at the credit of that account	25,000 0 0
To interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount received in respect of new shares	4,536 18 8
To Dividend Account, for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on £800,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares	30,000 0 0
To undivided profit transferred to Profit and Loss new account	£5,383 19 8
	£106,986 15 6
Cr.	
By balance brought down, viz.:	
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£4,088 18 9
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	102,897 16 9
	106,986 15 6
	£106,986 15 6
Reserved Fund, 31st December, 1881	305,000 0 0
New added	25,000 0 0
	£330,000 0 0

To the Shareholders of the City Bank (Limited).

JOHN CUNY, } Auditors.

WILLIAM E. EAST, }

We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair Balance-Sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN JONES, Chairman, } Directors.

SAMUEL JOSHUA, }

ANDREW LAWRIE, }

WM. MACNAUGHTAN, } Manager.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, }

TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of PRESTON.

GENTLEMEN.—The elevation to the Judicial Bench of Sir John Holker as one of the Lord Justices of Appeal has created a vacancy in the representation of your borough. The loss which you have sustained in parting with a member whose merits have commended him to the recognition of his political opponents is one which will be fully appreciated by any one who has sat in the House of Commons, as I have for many years, with Sir John Holker.

At the request of a most influential and representative meeting, I ask leave to offer myself as a candidate for the seat thus vacated.

It has been my privilege for many years before I entered Parliament and throughout the more active phase of my political life, to be constantly associated with the great Constitutional Party. And I have learned from those who have inspired it the subject which they have always had at heart: to maintain the greatness and increase the happiness of our country as a nation, without class prejudice or sectarian bitterness.

In common, as I believe, with the vast majority of my countrymen, I deplore the condition of Ireland. The adventurous policy of Mr. Gladstone has produced in that island a state of things not merely subversive of law and order, but absolutely fatal to the well-being and comfort of all classes of society alike. Landlords are impoverished, their law-abiding tenants are outraged and murdered, cattle are cruelly mutilated, an enormous army is kept up without effecting the smallest improvement in the maintenance of order, and the leaders of the popular party are in prison. It will be my desire, if I am returned as your member, to support any measures taken by the Government for the protection of Her Majesty's loyal subjects and their property, but at the same time to support a very searching inquiry into the conduct of those who are responsible for the present state of things.

It is understood that the Government intend to submit to the House of Commons proposals for abolishing Parliamentary Debates, and perhaps for curtailing that free right of speech which is the main object of popular representation. Such experience as I have been able to acquire by more than six sessions spent in the duties of Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means will, if you honour me with your confidence, be devoted to the careful development of such reforms as may serve to facilitate the administrative labours both of Ministers and of Parliament, while my most earnest endeavours will be equally applied to the protection of Liberty of Debate.

With regard to questions important indeed in themselves but not so immediately urgent, I may say that I regard with distrust any proposal to transfer part of the administration of justice or the superintendence of the police, such as would be involved in the creation of licensing boards, from those who are responsible for the maintenance of public order to those who may be chosen by a narrow majority after a desperate conflict. I deprecate any such change in the basis of the county constituencies as would necessarily extinguish the votes of those who now form those bodies. I am in favour of a large re-adjudgment of local and imperial taxation, whereby local burdens should be sensibly diminished. I will maintain against all attacks that institution which I believe to have been, under God's providence, the most beneficial to this country—the Church of England. And I shall always endeavour by supporting the Constitution of these realms, to guard the best interests and the ancient liberties of the English people.

If these principles appear to you to be those to which you desire to give effect in Parliament, my services are freely at your disposal.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
HENRY CECIL RAIKES.

Preston, January 12th, 1882.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The position of domestic affairs remains as unsatisfactory as it has been since the accession to office of Mr. GLADSTONE. The condition of Ireland does not improve, and the Government appears to be contented to allow anarchy to continue, and shrinks from taking effective measures for the restoration of law and order. Abroad the Government that boasted of its resolution to avoid all foreign complications has, in a light-hearted fashion, involved the country in an intervention in Egypt that is full of present danger and future menace. At home it offers as its programme for the Session a few more measures of domestic revolution. But in the first place, in order that Ministers may not be exposed to inconvenient discussion, the liberty of debate of the House of Commons is to be abolished. Probably Mr. GLADSTONE, with his despotic instincts, would be happy if he could only deal with his English critics in the way in which he has confounded his Irish revilers. With the Irish Opposition in Kilmainham, and the Conservative Opposition in Newgate, he

would be freed from many of the difficulties that confront his Ministry. If Parliament can be muzzled, then a scheme for organising the Municipal Government of London on the plan that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has perfected at Birmingham is to be given us. And then, too, the government of the counties is to be transferred from the squires to the labourers. The force of events will perhaps be too strong for Mr. GLADSTONE. He will be driven to understand that his Ministry must concern itself with the task of providing for the good government of Ireland, and whilst that first duty is neglected he will secure little attention for fresh follies of legislation.

The condition of affairs in Egypt not unreasonably excites trepidation for the European peace. The menacing Identico Note of the French and English Governments, which Lord GRANVILLE has been so careful to maintain meant nothing, has certainly achieved nothing except inculcating to aggravate the difficulties and dangers of the situation. The pretension to decide the fate and guide the destinies of Egypt which was in effect put forth by England and France has been silently derided by the remaining Great Powers and has been sharply disputed by Turkey. In Egypt itself the intrigues against French and English influence, so far from being checked by the threat of an armed intervention, are apparently more formidable than ever. At any time complications may occur which will call for prompt decisions and active measures on the part of the English Government, and only irresolution and vacillation are to be looked for. The alliance in Egypt with France to which we are committed is one from which England has everything to lose. It is in Egypt apparently that Mr. GLADSTONE will learn and the English be taught how much was sacrificed when the British alliance with Germany and Austria was wantonly destroyed by Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government.

The horrible narratives of the atrocities, of which the Jews have been the victims, in Russia have excited an outburst of sympathy in England and a demand for indignant remonstrances with the Russian Government on the part of Great Britain. It is pointed out that the Bulgarian atrocities are equalled in horror by the crimes that are daily being perpetrated by the Russian people on the wretched aliens, in race and religion, who are settled amongst them. And it seems to be expected that Mr. GLADSTONE will show the same singular zeal for humanity that used to characterise him in his denunciations of Turkish rule on the present occasion, and will hold up in impassioned language the Court of St. Petersburg to the execration of mankind. Of course Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government will do nothing of the kind. There is nothing new to them in the recent revelations of the real character of Russian civilisation. Foolish and ignorant persons like the Bishop of OXFORD may feel surprised that Holy Russia does not conform to the ideal they have imagined. But to those who have been conversant with the action of Russia and the Russians in Poland, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, the horrors that have been recently recorded will add nothing to their knowledge of the essential barbarism of Russian rule. And there is one supreme reason why Mr. GLADSTONE's Government must remain silent. The Government that is responsible for the horrors and atrocities that for more than a twelve-month have been of daily occurrence in Ireland is not in a position to censure a Power that allows similar crimes to go unchecked. And the question may well be asked, why the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Bishop of OXFORD, and other eminent personages have not taken the opportunity of expressing their horror at the murders and the outrages of which Ireland is the scene. No week passes which is not marked by atrocities in Ireland not less awful than those that excite so much sympathy and indignation when committed in Bulgaria and South Russia.

M. GAMBETTA has so far ludicrously failed to justify the exaggerated anticipations that he skilfully stimulated of all that would be achieved when once he occupied office. It was presumed that when he acceded to power his acknowledged authority in the Republican party and his commanding influence in France would enable him to enlist the services of the most eminent politicians of his party as his colleagues. But it was found that no men of note would give allegiance to him as leader or pledge support to his policy. And he was driven to surround himself with unknown people in the chief offices of State. The dream of a great Ministry had to be abandoned, and the Ministry of Mediocrities that was in effect formed has accomplished just as little

and has failed just as much as was reasonably to be expected. M. GAMBETTA has done nothing except to increase the personal and political animosities to himself and to his Government with which he has to contend. He has not been long in recognising that in the present position of French Parliamentary parties he can achieve no striking political successes, but must resign himself to be checked and thwarted at every step, and see his power gradually dwindle away until he is forced to retire from office. With his customary audacity M. GAMBETTA has resolved upon a bold stroke to acquire the real authority of which only the appearance at present belongs to him. He has proposed a project for the revision of the Constitution, which means nothing unless it means the practical instalment of M. GAMBETTA as Dictator of France. M. GAMBETTA expresses his confidence that he will carry his proposals for the election of the Senate and for the adoption of *scrutin de liste*. But there appear no grounds for his confidence. His proposals were received with contemptuous opposition by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Chamber has proceeded to elect a Committee of thirty-three members to examine the measure, of which number only one is in favour of it. Its rejection thus seems ensured. And its rejection means M. GAMBETTA's resignation.

War in Eastern Europe will apparently render memorable the spring of 1882, and the outbreak of hostilities in the East is inevitably attended with the risk of widespread convulsion. For a long time past there has been an insurrectionary movement against the Austrian Government that, taking its rise in Criscovie, has not only thwarted all efforts to quell it, but has gradually spread throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. The introduction of the Austrian conscription into the provinces annexed from Turkey first excited revolt. Considering the character of the armed opposition that had to be overcome before the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina could be accomplished, it may well be doubted whether the Austrian Government acted with ordinary prudence in taking a step that it was notorious would inflame popular passion. It is probable that the insurrectionary movement has met with external encouragement. It is certain that Austria recognises the importance of taking the most vigorous measures for its suppression. The insurgent provinces are being filled with Austrian troops, the Austrian occupation of Montenegro, whence the insurgents derive aid, is threatened, and there are ominous rumours of an approaching mobilisation of the Austrian forces that would seem to indicate the peril of more serious complications. It will not be forgotten that it was in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the last Eastern war took its rise.

THE SPEECH OF THE WEEK.

The pleasant spectacle has once more been afforded an amused world of the Radical party writhing under the vigorous criticism of Radical men and Radical measures. Lord LYTTON has been discussing the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GLADSTONE's Government, and stating in his incisive language the judgments at which, irrespective of party, all intelligent English people have long since arrived. And forthwith a cry of horror arises from the apologists and supporters of the Ministry. It is terrible that anything should be said in deprecation of this wise and beneficent Government that, for evidences of its wisdom and skill in the conduct of affairs, can point to the Transvaal, Afghanistan, and Ireland. And it is the height of moral depravity, it is suggested, to question the greatness and goodness of the exalted individual who sacrifices himself to the supreme interests of humanity by undertaking the duties of FIRST LORD of the TREASURY and CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—at a salary of £7,500 per annum. The plaintive susceptibility of Radicalism to adverse censure is singularly ludicrous. When Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL spoke plain truths in plain language, it was loudly asserted that only an impudent young man could venture to indulge in similar irreverence towards Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL simply stated, however, what the vast majority of thoughtful politicians held. Every public speaker of any note who is not servilely attached to Mr. GLADSTONE's cause is found to speak in similar terms of the Government. Lord SALISBURY was far more sweeping in his denunciations of the folly and feebleness of the Government. And now Lord LYTTON finds it necessary to urge with not less strong invective and in not less forcible language his

conviction of the manifold sins of omission and commission that are to be laid to the charge of the present Cabinet. The *Times* piteously inquires why did not Lord LYTTON find some new topic on which to speak. He might have spoken about the beauties of thrift and the follies of intemperance, for instance. Unhappily for the Liberal cause he preferred to dwell on the only subjects that at present interest the English people—the follies and the crimes of the contemptible Government to which Great Britain has the misfortune to be subjected.

Lord LYTTON's speech is one that may well cause plaintive repining and querulous complaint among Radicals, and it is one that may well be left unanswered. To its logical indictment of the Radical Government no answer is possible. Mr. GLADSTONE has expressed himself favourably to the maintenance of the Empire. Lord LYTTON conclusively proves from the public utterances of Mr. GLADSTONE and of the school of politicians to which he belongs, that the very existence of a British Empire is hateful and obnoxious. The foreign policy of Mr. GLADSTONE is extolled. Lord LYTTON points out that it has been devoted to the exalting of barbarous populations, Dutch Boers, Afghans, Montenegrins, at the expense of the interests and the honour of England. The Irish policy of Radicalism was to effect a great Irish pacification. Mr. BRIGHT has indicated what he thinks a wise Irish policy should effect. Eleven years ago Mr. BRIGHT declared that, "if in Ireland we can banish agrarian crime, if we can unbar the prison doors, if we can reduce all excess of military force, if we can make Ireland as tranquil as England and Scotland now are, then we shall have done something to justify the wisdom and statesmanship of our own time." What Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT and their colleagues have done to justify the wisdom and statesmanship of our time is unhappily too notorious. In Ireland agrarian crime was never so prevalent; the prison doors have been unbarred to admit the Irish members of Parliament to Kilmaham; an army of 50,000 men represses open insurrection; so far from being as tranquil as England or Scotland, Ireland is the scene of atrocities not less horrible than those that have scandalised civilisation in Bulgaria and Southern Russia. And these are the fruits of twenty months of Radical rule. It cannot be too often impressed upon public opinion, that for the actual condition of Ireland Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GLADSTONE's policy are above all responsible. When Mr. GLADSTONE assumed office in defiance of all warnings, precautions against the outbreak of revolutionary agitation were ostentatiously dispensed with. Beyond this, however, the revolutionary agitation was deliberately encouraged, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has confessed, in order that the Irish Land Bill should be passed. And the Irish Land Bill, which was devised for the plunder and ruin of a class, was passed under distinctly false pretences. In Lord LYTTON's words, "Robbery has been organised in the disguise of law. Justice has been parodied and brought into contempt. Every condition of sound legislation, every tradition of Liberal Government, every principle of English jurisprudence, every axiom of political economy has been flung to the winds. The foundations of all property, whether in funds or lands, have been recklessly shaken. And the constitutional union of England and Ireland under the British Crown has been irreparably injured." It is this that the Irish policy of the Radical Government has achieved, and it is this policy that all independent representatives of English public opinion will combine to stigmatise with the harshest language that English political controversy will admit of. In Lord LYTTON's speech the English people will recognise a moderate and powerful exposition of the views that are universally held by the commonsense and intelligence of the community. The speech is one that may well sound the knell of the Radical Administration.

THE WHIG SECESSION.

Not the least interesting and important characteristic of the contest for the North Riding of Yorkshire that is now in progress is the evidence that has been afforded of the profound disruption in the ranks of the Liberal party occasioned by Mr. GLADSTONE and the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE's Government. It has long been a matter of marvel that moderate Liberals and the members of the historic Whig party continued to give their adherence to a statesman whose political action has invariably been inspired by hysterical enthusiasm and factious fanaticism, and to a policy

that is in every way opposed to Whig principles. But so far it has been the support of the moderate Liberals and the Whigs that has secured the triumph of a statesman that they distrust, and of views that they detest. The force of life-long associations and the feeling of party loyalty have brought them, hesitating and doubting, along the broad road that has led to the instalment of the present Government in office with its large majority in the House of Commons, and to the practical omnipotence of Radicalism for good or evil. And now at last it seems as if moderate Liberals and Whigs were about to break from the reluctant allegiance that they have thus far given to Mr. GLADSTONE. The spectacle of eighteen months of Radicalism in power has prevailed where arguments were unavailing. The lessons that have been afforded by the retreat in Afghanistan, by the dishonourable peace in the Transvaal, and by anarchy in Ireland have not been lost. From all sides in Yorkshire reports come of influential recruits to the Conservative cause. Liberal leaders like Lord ZETLAND have broken away from the hereditary connection with the Liberal party, Whig squires have renounced the cause to which through a lifetime they have held true, and Earl GREY has at last distinctly thrown in his lot with the Conservatives.

It is only strange that the Whig Secession, which is at length in progress, should not have commenced long since. But now that the impulse has been given the revolt is likely to attain the proportions of a political revolution. The opinions of Lord GREY are always valuable, reflecting, as they do, the judgment of a statesman of singular moderation and of singular freedom from bias and prejudice. On this occasion Lord GREY speaks not for himself alone. He represents the general convictions of intelligent people in his animadversions upon Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GLADSTONE's policy. As Lord GREY remarks, it is impossible "to understand how all interested in the land or in the welfare of England generally do not take the same view of the subject as Lord ZETLAND does, and refuse to go on supporting a man who, on nearly every important question, acts against the old opinions of all the great Whig leaders in the old days." However, it seems as if the influences that have prevailed with Lord ZETLAND have been everywhere producing the same effect. Only a general election will really show how far there has been a revulsion of political feeling, and a distinct severance of the ties which have until now bound Whigs and moderate Liberals to the party that Mr. GLADSTONE leads.

To critical observers of English politics it has long been a source of amazement that the unnatural alliance of Whigs and Radicals has so long endured. It is difficult to conceive that the Marquis of HARTINGTON and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN can have the same views and can pursue common aims. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's motives for adopting Republicanism as a career are sufficiently obvious. He has his way to make in political life, and, by undertaking to represent extreme views in politics, he has everything to gain, and has already gained a good deal. It may be noticed, too, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN does not extend his support to legislation of the revolutionary and confiscating kind that would menace his own interests. But Lord HARTINGTON, in his unsuspecting innocence, is manfully giving his energies, slight as they are, and his abilities, little as they may be, to the promotion of measures that are distinctly directed towards rendering the existence of personages like Lord HARTINGTON impossible in the future. But if the support that Lord HARTINGTON gives to the cause of revolution is unintelligible, still more inexplicable is it that any should be found in the classes that have something to lose to follow his leadership. The surprise that Lord GREY expresses is a surprise that must be generally experienced. It might be thought that the lowest motives of self-interest would be at work to induce a general opposition of property and its representatives to the policy of plunder that Radicalism is pledged to. The fact probably is that there is a vast amount of contented optimism amongst English people. They will not recognise that they have anything to fear from political changes or social revolutions. The exhibition of blind faith on the part of the Irish landlords in the practical innocuousness of the Irish Land Bill is an instance of the inability of people of ordinary intelligence to perceive coming catastrophes. Up to the last the majority of Irish landlords cherished the delusion that the Irish Land Bill would "make no difference to them." Even now they cherish delusions as to compensation for the plunder of their pro-

party. In the same way a vast number of English people have been inclined to hold that Radical legislation would make no difference to them. They have refused to believe in the possibility that an English Parliament would give legislative sanction to the doctrines of Socialism and Communism. But this amiable credulity is no longer possible. With the example of Ireland staring men in the face it is no longer possible to indulge in the calm disregard of consequences, and it is no longer possible to disdain the obvious political perils of the time. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government has taught a useful political lesson to many and has given a salutary political warning to all. The Whig Secession that is led by the Duke of ARGYLL, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Earl of ZETLAND, and Earl GREY can scarcely fail to be followed by the wholesale desertion from the ranks of Radicalism of the sensible and intelligent classes.

Reviews.

AN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.*

The Education Library is a new venture, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., the opening volume of which has been entrusted to Mr. Oscar Browning, who is always ready to expound his views on all subjects for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. It is entitled *An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories*, and is designed to show "what is the historical ground for retaining existing practices in education or for substituting others, and by telling us what great teachers have attempted and what great thinkers have conceived as possible in this department to stimulate us to complete their work." The historical portion of the book is of more interest than the theoretical; and few will be prepared to accept the conclusion at which the author arrives—that in all questions of the higher education we must consider not the many but the few. We venture to think that in education, at all events, the greatest happiness, or rather the greatest profit of the greatest number is the thing to be sought for; and the attempt to cultivate the clever few at the expense of the less clever many is not to be encouraged. Nor can we go with Mr. Browning in his preference for day-schools over large boarding-schools, whether the one or the other be public or private. The second volume of the series, treating of *Johannes Comenius, Bishop of the Moravians*, has not reached us, so that we are unable to express any opinion of it; but the third certainly possesses more intrinsic value than Mr. Browning's somewhat crude educational speculations. Professor Mahaffy's *Old Greek Education*, like all that he writes, is full of interest. His paradoxes are never dull; and while gathering together a vast amount of quaint and curious information, he conveys it in an attractive style which renders his book very readable, even when he is most paradoxical, and when the reader is least likely to agree with him. His wide range of study—not confined to the classical authors generally read at our public schools and universities—has enabled him to bring together a great amount of quaint and curious information on the subject which he has taken in hand, and it would be difficult to have found any writer better qualified to present the result of his researches in a popular form. His comparisons between old Greek and modern English life are, as the readers of his former works are aware, very suggestive; and these add a sense of reality to his present book which favourably distinguishes it from mere Academy studies, and from the laborious pedantry of the German Professors of which he speaks so slightly when their views on Greek athletics have to be discussed, as when they praise the zeal and energy of competitors in the race in starting with wild swaying of their arms in spread-eagle fashion, and encouraging themselves with loud shouts. The author expresses his own opinion that the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's is a far more beautiful sight, and far better for the performers, than the boys wrestling or running at Olympia; and believes the ideal of Greek beauty, which has become a commonplace with many writers, to rest upon a very absurd and exaggerated estimate for which no authority has been found in ancient writers. He arrives at the conclusion that "the finest English public schoolboy is not inferior to the best Greek types in real life."

So, again, Professor Mahaffy well illustrates the strong antipathy of the practical, and often utilitarian, teachers known as sophists, which Plato inherited from Socrates, by comparing it with the "same sort of antipathy which the solid 'University professor of our own day has for the 'successful grammar.' In the same spirit is conceived the general recognition of a pupil of Isocrates as meaning something like our B.A. Oxon, and the ingenious forecast of the mase in which learned men of future ages will find themselves involved when they "puzzle themselves over the Senior Prefect of Winchester, and wonder whether he was a 'master or a boy, and, if a boy, how he could have 'so much power entrusted to him.' This is suggested in the very amusing chapter on the ephebi, from which we may quote the following characteristic passage:—

What a solemn procession of ephebi must have been seen by the equestrian and sacerdotal procession on the steps of the Parthenon. We notice some young men naked, some in the short cloak and hat, riding horses and leading victims. The riding of the horses

was not so easy as with us, for, in the first place, they had no saddles and stirrups, and in the second it was thought necessary for a good display to have the horse continually on his hind legs. A quiet walking horse in a procession was thought very tame by the Greeks. Hence the management of these curvetting and caracoling steeds must have necessitated careful training in their riders. Again, we find others leading bulls to the sacrifice, and the frequent mention of contests with bulls has even misled many authorities to imagine that the Attic ephebi practised bull-fighting. The fact is that an unruly victim was of evil omen, and hence the careful leading of these beasts, with skill and strength combined, so as to make a proper part of a great show, came under ephebic training. This, too, we see on the Parthenon frieze. Wherever, in fact, any public display was required, the artistic taste of the Greeks ordained that the fairest and most stalwart men should be there to adorn it; and as nothing is so beautiful as a crowd of vigorous fresh youths, in the bloom of life and the happiness of youth, we can conceive how splendid was a State procession then, compared with those of our day, when the grandest show is one of old generals, effete officials, and other venerable but decrepit magnates, who must be covered with fine clothes, brilliant, and orders to prevent their real ugliness and decay from being painfully obtrusive. In Roman days we hear of these youths being employed as guards of honour when distinguished foreigners visited Athens.

A like parallel is that which is drawn between the modern journalist and the ancient sophist; but this is unfortunately too long to extract. But like almost every passage in the present volume, it is thoroughly amusing, if not altogether convincing. There are, indeed, some parts of the book, as where the Professor fulminates against orthodoxy, and where he, in the very extremity of his love of paradox, advocates what he calls rational marriage, in which, if we could but believe that he was in earnest, we should feel bound to break a lance against him. But his book is throughout so full of humour that it is difficult to treat any part of it as serious, and we prefer to enjoy the characteristic exaggeration of the author rather than enter into controversy with him. That he has no fear or hesitation in running counter to general opinion is shown less favourably in some of the eccentric utterances to which we have referred, and more favourably in his incidental criticism of Carlyle, where he contrasts the perfection of Greek prose with "those violations of propriety which 'now please our sated taste, and which'—the superfluous relative is the Professor's own—"when violent enough, as in the case of Carlyle, 'even pass for thoughts, and are to many the 'index of deep originality in something or other.'"

Readers of the Professor's former works will remember the author's crotchets—we do not wish to make a pun—on the subject of music, and, knowing how important a part music played in Greek education, we cannot wonder at the space allotted to it in the present volume, though we are not prepared to subscribe to all the statements put forward by Professor Mahaffy with that unquestioning confidence which makes his books so amusing. Few, however, will be found to disagree with the inference which he draws from the few extant fragments of Greek music, that they would to the taste of the present day appear dull and even ugly. Of the sister art of drawing he also treats, not indeed with the same enthusiasm, but perhaps with greater shrewdness, owing to his not having any theory to maintain in relation to it. While explaining that most writers on Greek education have exaggerated the importance and diffusion of drawing as an ordinary school subject, his remarks on landscape painting are well worth quotation:—

The usual word *landscape* for painting, and *landscape* for drawing-master, suggests to us that *figure-drawing* was the early and the principal branch of the art known and taught. From the earliest times rude figures had been scratched and coloured on vases, and the number of vases painted in historical Greece must have been so considerable as to disseminate some general feeling for the art, though we hear of no amateur vase painting, such as is in fashion among the ladies of our own day. On the other hand, landscape-painting was of late growth and very imperfect development. The prominence of sculpture, even polychromatic sculpture, made its absence less felt. Owing to the old Greek habit of personifying nature, and expressing every mountain and river by its tutelary gods, we find in the great pediment sculptures of the best epoch that curious indication of the landscape by its tutelary gods—looking on calmly and unconsciously at the action of the principal figures—which is perhaps the most peculiar characteristic of all Greek art. Thus the local rivers, the Alpheus and Cladeus, are represented lying at the ends of the great eastern pediment of the temple at Olympia, witnessing the combat of Pelops and Oenomaus with no more expression of feeling than the landscape which they represent would manifest.

The earliest essays at landscape proper were, moreover, not the rocks and trees, or that wild country which the Greeks never loved, but buildings and artificial grounds, with regular lines and definite design. The first attempt was made to satisfy the requirements of the theatre, and the fact that scene-painting and shade-painting (or perspective) were used as synonymous terms shows the truth of the report that Apollodorus (c. 400 B.C.) first discovered the art of representing the straight lines of a building in depth, by a departure from that orthography in geometrical drawing which had hitherto been practised.

If we may judge from the many sketches of this sort of suburban landscape which are preserved on Pompeian walls, the proper knowledge of perspective was not even in later times diffused among ordinary artists, whose figure-painting on these walls is in every respect vastly superior. On the other hand, the figure-painting on vases of the best epoch is so conventional that we can hardly believe Greek boys were taught to draw figures with a proper knowledge of living or round models, and must assume the drawing lessons to have been chiefly in geometrical designs.

In dealing with marriage the author goes rather beyond his allotted task; and we may venture to doubt his assertion that among the lower class of Irish love matches are rare; nor can we sympathise with him in his approval of the Spartan view of matrimony, where all the sentiment, all the delicacy of the marriage tie, were sacrificed to the duty of producing healthy children for the State. But, though in these and in many other respects, we may differ from Professor Mahaffy, we must acknowledge that he has given us a very interesting and very readable book

on a subject which, if treated with less skill, would hardly have proved so attractive as the present volume is likely to be to the general reader.

Professor Guthrie has compiled a *First Book of Knowledge* (Macmillan and Co.), which, giving in simple language a brief account of every-day objects, will form a useful introduction to the study of the arts and sciences. It is intended to form a kind of text-book for object lessons, and each of the chapters is accompanied by a series of questions well adapted to test how far the learner has taken in the information conveyed in it.

Messrs. Collins have added to their *School Series* a set of little books designed to aid the teacher in practising his pupils in *Mental Arithmetic*. We are inclined to think that any teacher worth his salt would be able to give lessons in this branch of study without the aid of text-books; but anyone who does not feel capable of so doing will find all the aid which he can possibly require in the little volumes before us, which not only contain an ample supply of graduated questions, but a key to all the questions so propounded. A more useful work belonging to the same series is the new and revised edition of Mr. Laing's *History of English Literature for Junior Classes*, which contains, in addition to brief but substantially accurate notices of the most famous English writers, numerous extracts selected with the double purpose of illustrating the text and interesting the pupil. Both writers and extracts seem, on the whole, to be well chosen; but we should be inclined to call to Mr. Laing's attention the fact that there have been other writers on travel during the last half century besides Sir Austin Layard and Dr. Livingstone; and surely Mr. Morris and Mr. Rossetti are as well worthy of a place among the poets as Professor Aytoun. The *Algebraical Examples for Lower Forms*, which also forms part of the *School Series*, is a capital little book, the production of Mr. Edward Atkins, which contains a collection of examples on the points which present most difficulty for beginners. It is well adapted for use as a Mental Algebra, though we question the advisability of requiring mental algebra from students who have not made more way than those in the Lower Forms, for whom Mr. Atkins writes. Messrs. Collins also send us the eighth volume of their *School Newspaper*, containing the collected numbers for 1881. This, though not to be considered an educational work by those who confine the term to lesson books, is really well deserving of the name, as by its judicious selections from the newspapers of the day it combines a vast amount of information with its amusement.

The latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's *School Class Books* contains the first three cantos of *Hudibras*. These have been edited for school use by Mr. Alfred Milnes; but we venture to doubt if the work of Samuel Butler, high as it must always stand among the masterpieces of English humour, is well adapted for the class of readers for whom the present edition is intended. Schoolboys can hardly appreciate the satire, and there are parts of it which are certainly not suited to a school class-book. There must surely be other specimens of English literature to which, rather than to the adventures of Sir Hudibras and his squire Ralpho, it is well that youthful learners should be introduced, and it is not reasonable to expect in those learners the knowledge of the times which is necessary for the enjoyment of the famous satire. But, though we can hardly welcome Mr. Milnes' edition as a valuable contribution to school books, his introduction and notes will be found useful by elder persons, to whom this masterpiece of English burlesque stands sorely in need of an exposition. It is probable that there are many modern readers who, like Mr. Pepys, fail to see where the wit lies, though they have not the courage to say so. They will find themselves better able to appreciate Butler's great satire with the aid of the interesting introduction and the useful notes which Mr. Milnes has supplied to it.

Macmillan's *Foreign School Classics* entrusted to the able editorship of Mr. G. E. Fassnach, are intended to do for modern languages what the *Elementary Classics* are doing for Greek and Latin authors. The first and second volumes of the series, for which Mr. Fassnach is immediately as well as editorially responsible, contain *Le Cid* and *Les Femmes Savantes*. The masterpiece of Corneille is an admirable work with which to commence. To the biographical sketch with which he has prefaced it, Mr. Fassnach has subjoined critical notices by Racine, St. Beuve, Guizot, and Vinet; and, both in the case of Corneille's tragedy and of Molière's comedy, the grammar, glossary, and notes, which are even more important for the learner than a critical appreciation of the dramatist himself, seem to leave little to be desired. The new series promises to be a really valuable addition to the already numerous aids to the study of French literature.

M. Fassnach has also put forward what he calls "a new attempt to initiate the beginner into 'the study of languages,'" but we seem to recognise the familiar features of our old friend, Ollendorf, in the *Organic Method of Studying Languages* (Macmillan), which is thus announced as a new discovery, though there are some points of minor difference between the two. M. Fassnach has commenced with French, but similar adaptations of the "organic method" to the study of other languages are in preparation; and we see no reason to doubt that he will be justified in his confident anticipation that "the less experienced 'teacher and the student will find in the arrangement of the copious and carefully-graduated 'material a safer guide to the mastery of all the

"details than any theoretical precepts could supply 'them.'"

The earlier series of *Elementary Classics* has also received a useful addition in the shape of the two Platonic dialogues which Mr. Graves has edited for Messrs. Macmillan. These are the "Euthyphron" and the "Menexenus," and they have been probably selected as not presenting many serious difficulties either grammatical or connected with the subject matter. We doubt, however, whether Plato, even in his easiest shape, is not somewhat beyond those for whom *Elementary Classics* are designed.

Another little school-book, from the same publishers, is Mr. England's *Exercises in Latin Syntax and Idioms*, which have been arranged as an accompaniment to the study of the syntax in *Boby's Latin Grammar for Schools*. These are designed to test the thoroughness with which the learner has mastered the rules and illustrations of that grammar, and each exercise contains ten sentences, of which the first six are, as a rule, easier than the last four. A vocabulary is subjoined, and by the aid of it and the various rules, the learner will work his way on to the translation of connected pieces of idiomatic English to which these and all similar exercises are but introductory.

Mr. Tidmarsh, in his *Practical English Grammar* (Rivington), has made a gallant attempt to do for the English language what Mr. England has, in the little book just mentioned, done for Latin. If he has not been altogether so successful, it is because the grammar of Imperial England is not so easily reduced to systematic rules as that of Imperial Rome. About one-half of Mr. Tidmarsh's examples are selected from the Authorised Version—not, we need hardly say, the Revisers' version—and most of the others are from the *Merchant of Venice*.

Dr. Morrell's *Complete Manual of Spelling* (Cassell and Co.), has reached a sixty-fourth thousand, which is in itself a sufficient commendation. That such books are by no means unnecessary is evident when we find eighteen out of every nineteen of the candidates who fail in the Civil Service examinations are plucked for spelling. But the author candidly admits that much reading, and a good deal of writing, copying, or better still writing from dictation, are better means of learning spelling than any manual, however excellent.

The Modern School Readers of the same firm are well arranged and carefully graduated so as to conduct the youthful learner along pleasant paths from words of one syllable to passages selected from the best modern writers. There are already many works of the same sort in general use, and it is difficult to strike out an entirely new line in reading-books. But those who are on the look-out for a series which has everything to commend it in the way of clear type, interesting matter, and attractive illustrations, can hardly go wrong in making use of the five volumes here presented in *usum infantium*.

When the difficulties of reading have been overcome—and how great those difficulties are we of middle age can hardly remember—the youthful student does not lose Messrs. Cassell's assistance. They supplement their *School Readers* with a series of *Modern Geographical Readers*. These have been prepared to meet the requirements of the New Education Code of 1880, and have the additional advantage that they can be used as reading-books no less than as lessons in geography. Accordingly the first book, which is an introduction to the study of geography in general, is written in plain and simple language with few words which will puzzle the less advanced learner. It is a great mistake to add to the difficulties of geography difficulties in reading, and when the unhappy child can only stumble through the text of his lesson-book, he is little able to appreciate the lessons it conveys. This mistake has been avoided by the compiler of the first book, containing introductory lessons, which is well suited to the second standard. The second and third books dealing with England, Wales, and with Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, are more advanced in their style, and the numerous illustrations serve not only to render them more attractive, but to aid the learner in realising what it is that he is being taught.

More ambitious in character is *The Shakspeare Reading Book* of Mr. Bowen, who is already well known for his labours in familiarising young people with the higher literature of their country. In this volume, which is also published by Messrs. Cassell, the compiler has brought together in an abridged form seventeen of the plays of the great dramatist which he deems best suited to his purpose. In cutting them down within the limits which he has assigned to himself, he has, of course, omitted many things which older students will regret to lose; but it is necessary to consult the smaller faculty of sustained attention which we find in youthful readers. It is certainly well that they should be introduced as early as possible to the best models in prose and poetry which our language affords; it is also well that they should not be so introduced in a manner which will weary them and leave an impression of tediousness on their minds. As far as we can judge, Mr. Bowen has well hit the happy mean; and his volume, presenting in an accessible form all the most interesting parts of those plays of Shakspeare which are most likely to interest the class of readers to whom he appeals, seems well adapted, not only to answer its immediate purpose as a reading-book, but to be useful for school theatricals.

The second volume of the reissue of Messrs. Cassell's *Popular Educator* has just been published.

* *The Education Library*.—London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1881.

and in noticing it we can only repeat the high estimate which we have often before expressed of one of the earliest and best of the many attempts which have been made of late to aid people to educate themselves. It is always, of course, difficult for the student to make his way without a living guide and instructor, but as there are so many who have to rely on their own unaided efforts, it is well that they should be put in possession of so complete an encyclopædia of elementary, advanced, and technical education as is here supplied to them. The variety and utility of the subjects which it embraces are only equalled by the admirable manner in which each separate subject is worked out.

Professor Morley's *First Sketch of English Literature* (Cassell's) has reached an eighth edition, and we can be little surprised at such a mark of popular favour. It is perhaps rather appalling to the student to find that the "first" sketch contains over nine hundred pages, and he may wonder to what length subsequent treatises on the same subject may run. But anyone who has mastered this *First Sketch* will find little left for him to learn as far as a general survey of English literature is concerned. He will be in a position to carry out in greater detail his study of special epochs or of individual writers, but he will hardly require any other, and certainly will not find any better guide to the general history than that furnished by Professor Morley. It has also the advantage of being a very readable as well as a very accurate survey of a great subject, and should find a place on the bookshelf of every student, while not unworthy of being added to the library of every scholar.

Bible Images and Notes for the Young, by Rev. James Wells (Nisbet), fulfils the promise of the writer, and will interest others beside the juvenile class to whom it is specially addressed. It traces, as its name implies, the point of resemblance between the image used in the Bible and the spiritual lesson underlying the image. A pleasing and popular volume for family reading.

The Theatres.

The new play by Mr. Herman Merivale, which was produced at the GLOBE THEATRE on Saturday last, applies to the Faust legend the same method of treatment that Miss Thackeray has applied to so many popular fairy tales. As the novelist has in *Blue Beard's Keys*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and similar stories, reproduced the old familiar legends in a modern dress, giving to every day characters in ordinary life the attributes of the heroes and heroines of those legends, and adopting as it were an euhemeristic view of the incidents described in them, so Mr. Merivale has in *The Cynic* adapted Goethe's great work to modern life. Mephistopheles is no longer an evil spirit, but an unscrupulous schemer—Count Lestrangle, known by his associates as Satan Lestrangle—Marguerite becomes Daisy Brent, a grass widow, whose husband is in India, and who has little love for or reason to love him—and Faust reappears as Guy Fauché, a former lover of Daisy's, whose life has been ruined by her involuntary treachery—Siebel is the Hon. Jem Goaling, and Marguerite's brother becomes Captain Fairfield. Old Martha is not so accurately reproduced, but her place is taken by Lady Luscombe, a rich widow, over whom Lestrangle has a fatal influence owing to his possession of some foolish letters written by her during her husband's lifetime. The motif of the play is a very repulsive one: Count Lestrangle wagers Lady Luscombe's letters against ten thousand pounds that before the end of the year Daisy will be untrue to her absent husband, and compels Lady Luscombe to aid him in his diabolical scheme, by which he hopes to gratify both his cupidity and his revenge. For Daisy had rejected his love, and he believes, though wrongly, that it is owing to her that the late Lord Luscombe made a will which interferes with his marrying Lady Luscombe. Such a story, though managed with wonderful skill, and reproducing with much dramatic effect the various incidents of the Faust legend, adapted to the different circumstances in which its present interpreters are placed, is not likely to be popular, and we cannot but regret that so much talent has been thrown away upon it. For not only in the construction of the play, but yet more in the dialogue, Mr. Merivale has shown a degree of talent rare among English dramatic authors. But the play itself, like the talent displayed in it, reminds us of France rather than England, and though in the end the heroine is saved from the cruel crafty schemes of the modern Mephistopheles, it is not so much through her own virtue and self-respect as through the opportune death of her husband at the moment when she is prepared to yield. The spectator cannot but be interested, but the interest is not of a healthy sort, and the brilliance of the dialogue is marred by an occasional and unnecessary irreverence, with what has been well called the "unsavoury" character of the plot, must prevent our expressing a favourable opinion of a work of undoubted genius. Every effort was made by the actors to ensure its success. Mr. Vezin delivered the cynical speeches of Count Lestrangle with great effect, and Miss Litton displayed much dramatic power as Daisy Brent. Mr. Dacre, the modern Faust, was somewhat stiff in his love-making, but well brought out the more serious aspects of the character. Miss Willes, as Lady Luscombe, was hardly so successful; but her part was a thankless one, and apparently the

author himself had hardly worked it out so thoroughly as he had done the rest of the personages. Mr. Wood, as Delves, the sexton, created his rôle; and Mr. David Fisher's Lord Rosherville with one of the best stage-stammers ever represented, agreeably relieved the more serious interest. The drama has been well put upon the stage, and, being well acted as well as well written, makes us the more regret the inherent defect which will prevent it from being popular, and prevents us from wishing that it should be so.

Correspondence.

OBLIQUE JUDGMENT VERSUS ANTIQUE JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—It is a rule of grammar that two negatives make an affirmative, but members of the Privy Council have placed what they deem the expedient in the place of grammar, and decided a grave case upon the principle that one affirmative makes a negative. In your article on Ecclesiastical Courts last week there is this sentence:—"For seventeen years this judgment (St. Paul's, Knightsbridge) stood unchallenged, but no Bishop stirred a finger to enforce it, and the bulk of the clergy paid no attention to it." In an able article upon Mr. V. ysey's unbelief, in the *Church Review*, we are given some quotations from "The Moral Objections to Christianity." Among them that Mr. Voysey has declared it to be his purpose "to undermine and overthrow any lingering belief in the miraculous history of Christ in the Gospel;" that "neither Jesus himself nor His relations knew anything about His miraculous birth;" that, born as we are, He shared the "feelings and errors" of human nature; that "his history proves he was ignorant of the shape of the world;" that "he was so unacquainted with the nature of certain diseases as to think he was casting out devils, when there were none to cast out;" that "he had no love for his family nor for his enemies;" that "his representations of the mind and character and intentions of God lower our conceptions of God;" that "his threatnings against disbelievers in Himself are revolting and therefore incredible;" that "his resurrection never was proved, and there is crushing evidence against it"—Mr. Voysey adding that he never in his life had believed it—so that of course he did not at the time of his ordination; that "the miracle-working God of the Christians is a moral monstrosity, in whom all is darkness and no light;" and that "the testimony of the Gospels and of the Church concerning God and Revelation is utterly false."

And the *Church Review* adds:—"Mr. Green is threatened with deprivation after being locked up all this while with felons. Should this be so, he will thus have been treated by Archbishops and Bishops, in league with the Civil Power, far more severely than Mr. Voysey, who was deprived without imprisonment. Faith and apostasy, orthodoxy and outrageous infidelity, will fare alike in punishment, except that the former will have been beaten with many more stripes than the latter. The world will then see, and with what effect upon the minds of scoffers it is not difficult to conjecture, the monstrous spectacle of devoted and loyal ministers of Christ and His Church reduced by deprivation to a level with profane and blasphemous renegades, who have renounced Christianity and crucified the Son of God afresh."

These passages enable the present ecclesiastical difficulties to be very succinctly and distinctly analysed. Seventeen years ago at least, you tell us, that, by a natural interpretation of the Ornaments Rubric, vestments, &c., were pronounced "legal." There was "the law" of the Church plainly enough laid down. The Church Persecution Association tells us it banded itself together to ascertain what was the law of the Church in regard to this question! Wherefore, then, had it been stated? Simply that, though it might be according to the law of the Church, when action was taken upon this law, which those who took action had no wish to impose on others, it was not according to the mind of this Society, which, having the wish, showed itself to have the power of producing the memorable ruling which has been stigmatised sufficiently without need to further sully your columns with it. Suffice it to say that, when a legal decision said that the Ornaments Rubric directed what it was meant to direct, and very plainly did direct, this decision was treated with contempt by the Bishops and a majority of the clergy and laity. Some, however, of the clergy, with the co-operation of a considerable portion of the laity, acted quietly upon this decision, leaving to others to adopt it or refuse as they desired. The newer law of the case reversing the older, being so palpably the right one, it is of necessity that it must be enforced upon those clergy and their congregations who have been weak enough (in such a case conscience cannot be entertained), to act upon the former interpretation, and so a little bill, which in its action it is not unfair to call "The Public Worship Disruption Act," was run through Parliament to help the Bishops to bring about obedience to a law of the justness of which there could now be no doubt. These are the essential words of the Rubric: "Such ornaments of the church and of the ministers . . . shall be retained and be in use." A previous Judicial Committee informed us that these words recalled vestments, &c.; but you tell us "no Bishop stirred a finger to enforce this ruling." Why? It is obvious it was absurd in the face of a law custom of 200 years. A Bishop in an eminent position told us that the judgment for which some "Advertisements" (the learned counsel, we are told of the Persecution Society offered £1,000 to anyone who would produce these Advertisements) were claimed to introduce the required negative, was most lucid, and to him most convincing. Why pursue the matter? Mr. Green, a God-fearing and God-serving man, as we are bound to believe, has been cast into prison for an indefinite period, ten months of which have elapsed—taken away from his parish and his flock because he acted on a former rather than a later ruling of a body irresponsible for ecclesiastical decisions. That is, he believed himself to be rather under the law of the Church, which is clear, than under that of a body which is so confused that it contradicts itself upon almost every occasion of its assembling on Church

matters. Mr. Green's case, then, is, in brief, the microscope through which all unprejudiced persons may view the ritual question and test the sincerity of those who say—as, perhaps, they believe—that in the imprisonment of its members they are only acting for the welfare of the Church.

It is very much to be feared that the rulers of our stately ship *Ecclesia*, seeking to avoid the blandishments of Ritual, have steered her into the distractions of Charybdis, from which at present they seem to see no way of extrication.

Beckenham, Kent, Jan. 17.

J. A. B.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The following is from the pen of Canon Farrar:—"The last three years have been discreditably marked by a fresh outburst of hatred against the Jewish race, accompanied in several cases by cruel persecutions. There have been anti-Jewish riots in Servia and in Roumania. The Jews have been subjected to disgraceful attacks in Southern and Western Russia. In cultured and philosophic Germany there has been a violent spasm of anti-Semitic feeling, popularly described as *Judenhetze*, which a distinguished German has truly characterised as 'a monstrosity of disordered national feeling.' In France there has been the unusual phenomenon of a newspaper called the *Anti-Jew*—a phenomenon surely alien from the best traditions of a nation which has always prided itself upon its championship of the rights of humanity. Even in the United States the Jews have been made to feel that they are unpopular. In England there has indeed been no trace of such antagonism, although even in the English Press reflections have been made upon the Jews which betray a considerable amount of dislike and irritation. "If we look into the causes of this outbreak they are not, perhaps, far to seek. The Jews have always had a talent for succeeding—notably in the acquisition of great wealth, but also in other and nobler ways. All history has proved that they are a race of intense physical vitality and splendid intellectual endowments. If any one will count the number of eminent persons who have at least an admixture of Jewish blood in their veins, he will see that the Jews are exceptionally gifted; nor can any one deny the vast services which, as a race, they have conferred upon humanity. In England they are a comparatively small community, yet they have acquired an influence entirely out of proportion to their numbers. Till very recently Jewish birth was a decided hindrance to success at the bar, yet there is already one distinguished judge, and there are several eminent barristers who are Jews both by race and by religion. A very short time has elapsed since the ancient Universities were freely thrown open to Jews, yet already, and at both Universities, Jews have taken their position among our most successful students. It is but a few years since they were allowed to sit in Parliament, yet already the House of Commons numbers some Jews among its influential members. But though Jews have also made themselves felt in the English Press and in English politics, their success has excited no opposition. Whatever may be the faults of the English nation, jealous exclusiveness has not, of late years, been among them. The extreme freedom of our institutions has led us to adopt in its widest sense the motto of Napoleon, 'La carrière ouverte aux talents.' When, as was very recently the case, a Jewish newspaper admits paragraphs which are insulting to Christianity, it is not unnatural that this should lead to angry comment; but, as a rule, the position of Jews in England is entirely free from attack or annoyance. Lord Beaconsfield, who with honourable courage made his boast of the Jewish origin which others levelled against him as a taunt, received from the English nation and the English Parliament the proudest honours which can be bestowed upon a citizen; and few men stand higher in general esteem than the venerable Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore.

"What, then, is the source of the hatred openly professed against the Jews in many countries of Europe, and especially in Germany and Russia? The feeling is only in part, and very small part, religious, and it is by no means creditable. This somewhat ludicrous 'Anti-Semitic League' has been joined by Radicals and Socialists, as well as by Protestants and Catholics. It owes its existence to the immemorial unpopularity of the Jewish race among the nations of the world. There is hardly an age in history, and hardly a civilised nation among mankind, which has not, in any way or other, betrayed its dislike of Judaism. The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Syrians, the Egyptians, have all been guilty of crimes against the Hebrews. Ancient literature abounds in the deadliest invectives and the most futile calumnies against them, and, remembering the massacres which have befallen them in so many lands, the Jews might almost ask in the words of Horace:—

" . . . Quod mare lugubres,
Non decolorare cedes?
Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?"

No doubt the tribalism of the Jews was one cause of these outrages. But they also rose in part from the very virtues of which that exclusiveness was, in heathen countries, the sole protection. When idolatry and moral corruption were universal, isolation was necessary to preserve the purity of the Jewish religion, and that isolation was justified, at least originally, by Divine and providential sanctions.

"It might have been hoped that when Christianity became the religion of the civilised world Christian nations—which owed to the Hebrew race so large a debt of gratitude, and which professed to accept as a tenet of their religion the universal brotherhood of man—would have risen superior to race hatreds. Unhappily this has not been the case. Detestation of the Jews has lingered on among the ignorant populace as an acquired habit and a rooted prejudice. They have been treated with tyrannous insolence and fanatical cruelty. Throughout the Middle Ages the view taken of their position was dominated by the absurd superstition that it is the duty of men to visit the sins of past generations upon their innocent descendants. It is impossible to read the history of the Jews since the Christian era without a blush of shame. Exactly in proportion as the Church became more ignorant, more superstitious, and more corrupt, in that proportion did her synods and her rulers excrete and wrong the Jews.

The decree of the Synod of Toledo, requiring them to emigrate or to be baptised; the bitter distastes of Pope Stephen VI., and of Archbishops Agobard and Amolo in the ninth century; the sanguinary fanaticism of the eleventh century; the spoliation of Philip Augustus; the outrageous theory of Pope Innocent III. and St. Thomas Aquinas, that Jews were doomed to the curse of perpetual slavery; the shameful calumnies against them which prevailed in the twelfth century, and which led to such dreadful cruelties after the great plague of 1348; the extortions of John and Henry III.; the massacres of Jews in the reign of Richard I. and Edward I.; their expulsion from France by Louis IX.; their destruction wholesale by sword and plague, and famine, and shipwreck, in the fifteenth century in Spain; their treatment by the Inquisition; the compulsory baptism of their children in Portugal; the massacre of 2,000 in three days at Lisbon, in 1500—these events, terrible as they are, are but episodes in the long annals of wrong and oppression inflicted upon Hebrews by the ignorance and selfishness of professing Christians.

"The errors, follies, and sins of nations always evoke their own retribution. The conscience of our race has declared itself on the side of tolerance and justice, and it might therefore have been hoped that the nightmare of this medieval Judeophobia was over, and that all Europe might profit by the moral and intellectual qualities of Israelites without further outbreaks of jealousy and hatred. For it is undeniable that the Jews have always shown, as a race, many high qualities. They are industrious; they are able; they are kindly and hopeful; they are capable of the very highest development; they produce many men of genius; they furnish the relatively smallest number of criminals; their sanitary regulations give them a singular immunity from epidemics; in filial reverence, in domestic affection, in loyalty to each other, in gratitude for benefits, in temperance, chastity, and frugality, they often set a very bright example. The rigidity of the yoke laid upon them by an irrational Talmudism has been greatly relaxed since the days of the great and good philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn. In many of their political and religious views they are showing signs of progress which bring them into much closer affinity with Christian culture. On the other hand, they are still suffering the consequences of the disabilities to which they were once liable, and the very qualities and conditions which are now kindling the envy and rage of Germans and Russians are due to the oppression of past centuries. In all his worst features the Jew is what the Christian has made him. There are, of course, bad Jews as there are bad Christians, and the comparative isolation of Jews gives special prominence to their offences. The plea urged in excuse for the wrath and contempt of anti-Semitic leagues is that Jews are addicted to unpopular pursuits; that they follow demoralising trades; that they are guilty of ostentation, greed, stockjobbing, and avarice. They are accused of aims exclusively Hebraic; of clandestine manipulation of the Press; of unfair barter and oppressive usury. Every nation has its own favourite vices, and various forms of Mammon-worship may perhaps be regarded as national vices of the Jew, though certainly he has no monopoly of them. Let it be admitted that in Jews, as in all men, there is much of the bad side of human nature, and that if they have undeniably produced some of the noblest specimens of the human race, both morally and spiritually, they have also produced some of the most degraded. Let it be admitted, also, that the aristocrats and artisans who foster the *Judenhetze* in Germany, no less than the ignorant rabble who kill and plunder Jews in Russia, are actuated by real as well as fancied grievances. But when we endeavour impartially to strike the balance of the faults on both sides it is plain that the Jew-baiting which goes on in Germany is discreditably to the Christianity and even to the philosophy of the fellow-countrymen of Lessing, and that the atrocities in Russia appeal to every generous mind for strong remonstrances against the oppressors, and deep sympathy with the oppressed.

"In Germany it may be perfectly true that public opinion has been offended by the bearing and conduct of wealthy Jews; but the anti-Jewish agitation, first excited by an obscure journalist, has derived its chief source from envy at their success and wealth. A few attacks upon Christianity in the Jewish press may have kindled religious anger, and Christian Socialists, like Stöcker, may feel an innate horror of caste exclusiveness and the autocracy of capital; but there is no legitimate ground for the furious terror of Judaism, as a peril to the world, into which some of the German papers have lashed themselves. We do not wish to be sweepingly censorious against nations whose calmness and justice are subjected to the tremendous strain of jealousies between race and race. Englishmen, no less than others, in their dealings with alien nationalities have shown a spirit the reverse of sublime or Christian. If ever the English working classes have to confront the awful problem of Chinese competition, against which our brethren are wildly struggling in Australia and Western America, we may find that abstract principles form a very feeble barrier against perplexed and terrified exasperation. Still the fact remains, that in Germany the anti-Semitic leagues have thrown to the wind 'those Divine lessons of Fathan der Weise,' which Goethe hoped that his countrymen would never forget. At Munich a Jewish merchant entering a *café* selfishly monopolised some of the newspapers by sitting upon them. A young lieutenant, a representative apparently of German Junkerthum, demanded one of the papers, and on being refused he first boxed the Jew's ears and then ran him through with a sword. The anecdote is typical. The Jews may have given some just reasons for offence, but the revenge inflicted upon them is disproportionate and reckless. If in Berlin and Munich Germans have forgotten Lessing, and will not listen to the remonstrances which are being addressed to them by some of their own wisest rulers and greatest writers—by men like the Crown Prince on the one hand and by Von Döllinger on the other—may they not be reminded of the noble words of Wilhelm von Humboldt, that 'the one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the idea of humanity; the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views, and, setting aside the distinction of religion, colour, and country, to treat the whole human race as one brotherhood, having

one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."

"In Russia, as might have been expected, the results of hatred against the Jews have been yet more shameful. During the anti-Jewish riots at Warsaw, which originated in the infamous manner so recently recorded, an assault was made on the Jewish population, and its extent and violence may be estimated by the fact that 6,000 families were sufferers, and that 2,000 rioters have been subsequently arrested. There have been outrages at Kieff. At Elizabethgrad whole streets of Jewish houses have been razed and sacked. At Minsk 8,000 persons lost their all. At Koretz 30 men and women perished in the flames, and 80 families were left homeless. In Brody, Austrian Poland, near the Russian frontier, it is said that 10,000 refugees are huddled in the streets and cellars. The Jewish papers and pulpits inform us that the sufferings to which the 3,000,000 of their co-religionists in Russia are liable are but partially known in England, because the leading Rabbis are unable to furnish direct information except at the peril of their lives. The Russian Government has, indeed, disclaimed all feeling of hostility to the Jews, although it may be permitted us to wish that the repressive measures adopted against rioters had been prompter and more energetic. Unfortunately Russian officials of high position have hardly concealed their bitterness. General Ignatieff, in a circular to the provincial governors, spoke of the Jews as the 'exploiters' of the Russian nation. After the riots at Kieff it is said that the Governor-General on being deprecatingly asked, 'Where the poor Jews could go?' replied 'To Jerusalem, or into the Dnieper.' The reports of the commissions which have sat at Minsk, at Wilna, at Karkow, at Odessa, and other places, recommended anti-Semitic restrictions which can hardly fail to produce widespread suffering. Many Russian papers openly and diligently preach the bitterest opposition. Possibly the fears expressed by the Jewish communities in Russia and Poland may be exaggerated, but beyond question there exists in Western and Southern Russia a spirit of blind and furious hatred against them, which, to the disgrace of the nineteenth century and of the Christian religion, may yet cause riots and disasters even more deplorable than those which have already occurred.

"Under these circumstances it is impossible to resist the appeal for sympathy which the Jews in England and elsewhere have made to us. It would be a most happy result of the present troubles if the Jews, like the Greeks, could be restored to the dignity of an independent and self-governed nation in their own Holy Land. There they might once more develop, amid unimpeded conditions, the genius and the greatness which they showed in past ages, and to which the whole world will be indebted to the end of time. There they will learn the absolutely immeasurable inferiority of their Talmud to their Bible. There they might free themselves from the less honourable tendencies into which they were mainly driven by the disabilities which closed every other career against them and deprived them for so many ages of the fair rights and dignities of citizens. There they might once more make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and fulfil the high destinies foreshadowed for them of old by their glorious prophets. If this cannot be, then while we trust that they may themselves be led in every country of Europe to lay to heart, and to profit by the bitter lessons of misfortune, we trust also that every Christian nation will recognise that the treatment to which they are now being subjected is not only the worst possible 'summons to Christian fellowship,' but also that it constitutes in itself an indelible blot upon the annals of that religion which claims to be, above everything else, a Gospel of Christ, and therefore a gospel of mercy and humanity; a gospel which preaches that love to God, our Father, is best shown by love to our brother man."

"F. W. FARRAR."

A gentleman named Meyer Bankanovitch, who has just arrived from Smilla, in the province of Gubernia, in Southern Russia, gives the following description of the scenes there of which he was an eye-witness:—

"For years the Jews in the town of Smilla, of whom there were about 2,000 families, have lived in a state of terror from the insults and indignities which they have had to suffer at the hands of the Christians, and from a system of robbery and persecution which has never been checked by the authorities. So precarious has been their personal safety, that many of those who could afford it have had to remove their wives and families out of the town to the remotest districts and residences of friends. The outbreaks of terrorism occurred chiefly at the monthly fairs, when large numbers of farmers and peasants assembled in the town, and the immediate cause of the fierce persecution of the last few months arose from an incident at one of these fairs. A Jewish dealer had bought a cow for 25 roubles, and a farmer who had been bargaining for the same animal heard of the transaction, and came up to the Jew, asking how he dared to buy it. Many of the farmers about were inflamed with drink, and they gathered round and threatened him. The Jew, fearing ill-treatment, said it was true he had bought the cow, but offered to let the farmer have it. The farmer and his companions then attacked the Jew and brutally beat him, and the disturbance arousing the attention of the people in the neighbourhood, a mob assembled, and the townspeople incited the farmers to attack other Jews. The drinking houses were thrown open, and drink was freely given to the fanatical populace. Large numbers of the townspeople went around with the mob and pointed out the quarters where the Jews lived. The public drinking houses kept by Jews were first broken into, and the caeks rolled into the streets, and some of them were smashed, and the people drank the raw spirits out of the streets. These acts were followed by the breaking open of the warehouses and places of business kept by Jews, which were wrecked, goods of all kinds being thrown into the streets and trampled upon in the mad orgie which ensued. Furniture and cupboards were broken into and ransacked, and in one warehouse alone, kept by a man named Berkovich, spirits to the value of 50,000 roubles were emptied into the street, excepting such quantities as were carried off or consumed by the mob. Many of the populace of the town joined the mob in their attacks, while others, including even the police, incited them to continue their violence. They broke into many houses and plundered them in the sight of the authorities, grossly ill-treating the inmates in every instance. One house

was that of an old man named Abraham Miller, who was much beloved and respected by the Jews. He was over seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. When the marauders attacked his house all the family took refuge at the top of the premises, and tried to hide themselves. They were discovered and fiercely attacked. The old man and his son, driven to bay, killed two of their assailants; but they were soon overpowered and dragged down the stairs and cruelly maltreated, and every member of the family, including the children, were afterwards brutally murdered. I speak from my own personal knowledge of these facts, and, from what I saw and know, I solemnly declare there were not less than fifty or sixty women and young girls outraged by the mob. One girl, whom I knew, ultimately died from the effects of this revolting treatment. Other and unspeakable horrors of a like nature came under my observation. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the number of Jews killed; but the whole of the 2,000 families were attacked, and numbers were killed, especially in those cases where there was any attempt made at defence. The houses in nearly all cases were pillaged, the only class of Jews who escaped the fury of the mob being the Jewish butchers, who lived all in one street, and who assembled and armed themselves. They were not seriously attacked, and when there appeared to be a probability of an organised battle between the mob and the butchers a few of the soldiery made their appearance and prevented the attack by diverting the attention of the mob. The reign of terror in Smilla lasted on one occasion for thirty hours, there being no attempt on the part of the police or the military to quell the riot. A number of the Jews escaped to Kiev, a large town some little distance off, but hundreds of them remain in a state of destitution and despair. I believe that every Jew would leave Russia if he could possibly do so, and our only hope of existence is in getting into districts where the fanaticism is not so fierce, and in trusting to the help of other members of the Jewish community who have not yet met with ruin and desolation at the hands of their persecutors. The sacrifices which were made by the Jews one for another, and the endeavours made to shield each other from the fury of the mob, were in many instances of a most touching character. Instead of assisting the persecuted people, the police mingled with the crowds in the houses of the Jews while the furniture was being broken to atoms, and the valuables being thrown out of the windows or confiscated. All the interference which the police exercised was occasionally to ask the crowd to behave 'gently,' while they were looking on at the devastation. A few soldiers in the streets also watched what was going on, and in answer to the heartrending appeals for protection from the women and children, told them to have patience. This I saw with my own eyes. Wherever the mob came across paper money they tore the notes into shreds and scattered them in the streets, but they retained all coin and valuables. They tore up bedding of all kinds, and the streets presented the appearance of there having been a snowstorm. In my own house I was able to conceal my wife and four children for a time, but eventually they were found by the mob and dragged downstairs to witness the robbery and wreck of their house. The crowd took some diamonds, gold, and silver, and all my savings, amounting to 4,000 roubles, broke my furniture, and threw my goods into the streets. I made no resistance, though myself, my wife, and children were beaten and ill-treated; none of us, however, were seriously injured. So completely was my home devastated that such of my effects as were left only realised £10. I placed my family in safety with some friends at a distance, and made my way to Berlin, where I was assisted by some benevolent persons at Hamburg, and came thence to England. In addition to the details I have given, I may mention that when the worst of these riots were over the farmers and others living in the country deliberately loaded their waggons with the spoils stolen from the Jews, and drove off with it. Many of the townspeople adopted disguises when they took part in the riots, and they were afterwards to be seen boldly wearing the clothing stolen from Jewish families, while the Jews were afraid of claiming the goods for fear of molestation. Some of the rioters charged the Jews with having originated the disturbances, and eight or ten Jews were arrested and thrown into prison. These people were absolutely innocent of any offence, and their punishment was a mockery and a crime. Few, if any, of the populace were arrested, although the atrocities on the Jews were committed wholesale and under the eyes of the soldiers, who frequently helped the rioters to maltreat the Jewish people. The latter are never allowed to go about in groups for their own protection, and no news of these events was ever permitted to leave the town either in newspapers or correspondence."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. N. Blakeney, Curate of St. Andrew's, Nottingham to Rectory of West Allington, Lincolnshire.
Rev. W. E. Bond, Curate of Beauchamp Roding, to Rectory of High Ongar. On his own petition as Patron.
Hon. and Rev. Alan Beddick, Vicar of Godalming, to be Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.
Rev. J. B. Burne, to Rectory of Wasing, Berks. Patron, Mr. William George Mount, of Wasing Place.
Rev. A. C. Eyre, to Rectory of St. John-the-Baptist, Gloucester.
Rev. E. D. Ford, to Rectory of Pentridge, Dorset. Patron, the Crown.
Rev. G. H. Jackson, to Vicarage of Titchington.
Rev. T. E. Meredith, Incumbent of Earlestown, to Rectory of Ighitehall, Salop. Patron, Mr. Haywood Lonsdale.
Rev. Dr. Millard, Vicar of Basingstoke, to be Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Rev. J. P. Prescott, Curate-in-Charge of Great Alne, Alcester, to Vicarage of Kelly, Cornwall.
Rev. F. E. Tower, Rector of Elmsthorpe, and Vicar of Earl's Shilton, Leicestershire, to Rectory of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. G. H. White, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Heath Town, to Vicarage of Lawley, near Wellington, Shropshire.
Rev. G. A. Wright, to Vicarage of Ravenfield. Patron, Mr. T. B. Scoville.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 23, on board the *Colopent*, the Rev. William Weabitt McQuinn, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Shooter's-hill, Woolwich.
Jan. 11, the Rev. Henry Thomas Hill, M.A., for 30 years Rector of Felton, Herefordshire, Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral and Rural Dean, aged 67.

Jan. 12, James Russell, M.A., Vicar of the parish of St. Philip, Stamford, aged 51.
Jan. 15, at the House, Peterborough, the Rev. Alexander Murray, in his 60th year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

In a congregation held on Saturday, being the first day of Hilary or Lent Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—E. C. Copas, Balliol; E. H. Parry, Exeter; Rev. G. E. Frewer, St. John's; Rev. G. H. Frewer, St. John's; Rev. E. B. Cooper, Keble; Rev. C. G. Gull, Hertford; C. M. Dix, unattached.
B.A.—H. M. Stephens, Balliol; P. W. E. Williams, Exeter; M. Heard, Corpus Christi; H. D. Butler, Trinity; H. B. Dold, Worcester; G. Rogers, Worcester; R. B. Harrison, Keble; C. E. Crowley, Hertford; H. D. Bartridge, unattached.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following candidates have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours:—Alford, Corpus; Bailey, Corpus; Barlow, Magdalene; Bartlett, Corpus; Batechelor, Sidney; Beard, non-collegiate; Beavor, Trinity; Bennell, John's; Boulden, Trinity; Brill, John's; Carr, Catherine's; Chisham, Catherine's; Clementson, John's; Colman, John's; Cooper, Corpus; Cory, John's; Cox, Jesus; Dallos, Trinity; Dan, Clare; Davies, Catherine's; Dickinson, Trinity; Felle, Clare; Felch, non-collegiate; Fisher, Jesus; Flack, Catherine's; Floyd, Peter's; Fox, Corpus; Fraser, Trinity Hall; Frederick, Corpus; Gaskin, John's; Goddard, Trinity; Harker, John's; Harris, Christ's; Harvey, Trinity; Haskell, Jesus; Hedley, Trinity; Henaley, Christ's; Herman, Trinity; Johnson, King's; Keess, Clare; Kneale, Emmanuel; Lawson, Clare; Lax, Trinity; Lorigo, John's; Littlewood, Peter's; Lomas, Trinity Hall; Loney, Sidney; Longland, Trinity; Low, Clare; Lyall, Trinity; Lyon, Clare; Malins, Jesus; Marjold, Trinity; Meade, Corpus; Merrifield, John's; Milner, Christ's; Morley, Clare; Morris, Trinity; Napier, Trinity; Nell, Trinity Hall; Newman, Christ's; Nichols, Catherine's; Nichols, Clare; Oliver, Sidney; Otton, Christ's; Parker, John's; Pearce, Trinity; Pollock, Trinity; Randall, Pembroke; Ridley, Clare; Robson, Sidney; Ropes, King's; Ryan, King's; Sanderson, Christ's; Sathlanahad, Corpus; Seale, Pembroke; Spurge, Catherine's; Stevens, Trinity Hall; St. Quintin, Trinity; A. S. Taylor, Pembroke; Thomas, Sidney; Walker, John's; A. W. Ward, John's; Williams, Trinity; Wilson, Clare; Winter, Clare; Winter, John's; Wray, Jesus; Yeo, John's.

Allowed the ordinary B.A. degree—Fellows, Trinity; Rowlands, Queen's.

The list in order of merit will be published on the 27th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday evening the Bishop of Bedford attended a supper given by the Vicar and Curate of St. Maryle-Bow to the inmates of the Bow Chambers Common Lodging-house, who, in most cases, are "sandwich men." In addressing those present, after the supper had been concluded, the Bishop congratulated them on the earnest attention which they had given to the weekly anti-fidell lectures of the Rev. Owen Gower, and in the course of a general and practical exhortation assured them that the indigent poor of the East-end had the warmest sympathy from the wealthier districts of the metropolis, and he was at all times rejoiced to hear of the improvement of their condition. The men, who evinced the liveliest appreciation of what had been done for them, were also addressed by the Rev. H. Innaley, the vicar, the Rev. Owen Gower, and Mr. Chillingham Hunt, the dramatic reciter.

At the annual *soirée* of the Leeds Church Institute and Sunday-school Association on Monday evening Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., gave an interesting address on "The Position and Prospects of the Church of England." The speaker dwelt at some length on the revived life and energy which had been manifested of late years, and, alluding to the probabilities of disestablishment, observed that he had no doubt the old proverb, "Threatened men live long," would be exemplified in the case of the Church. In a religious sense the Church was independent of the conditions attaching to her recognition as a national Church, but it was beyond dispute that the greatest advantages resulting from the establishment were enjoyed by the poorer classes, and especially by the rural population. Having enlarged on the great missionary work which was going on in heathen lands, and especially in India, Sir R. Temple expressed a hope that the activity which was displayed by other religious denominations would excite a friendly rivalry and emulation among Churchmen.

By the death of the Rev. Prebendary Hill the rectory of Felton, Herefordshire, becomes vacant. Mr. Hill held the living for thirty years, and was widely respected.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson has declined the rectory of Gotham, Notts, which had been offered him by the Duke of Portland and Earl Howe. The value of the living when agricultural prospects allowed of tithes being paid in full was £1,000 per annum.

The parishioners of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting, will meet on Monday next to consider what further steps can be taken to obtain the release of their imprisoned pastor, the Rev. S. F. Green. Sir Percival Heywood, patron of the living, is expected to preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Dr. Walter G. F. Phillimore and other leading Churchmen.

The Bishop of Oxford has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

May I, in answer to Lord Shaftesbury's appeal in the *Times* of Tuesday, express my conviction that Englishmen do not wish to continue silent in the face of the atrocities now perpetrated daily and hourly on the Jewish race by subjects of the Emperor of Russia? I should not venture to put myself forward in this matter had I not been one of those who, in 1876, took a public part in the protests made throughout the country against the barbarities practised by the Turks in Bulgaria. We were sometimes told in reply that the Russians were as bad as the Turks. I for one indignantly denied the force of the retort. I said that Russia, with all her faults, did, at least, maintain civil order among her people, and had never been guilty of that kind of government by massacre with which centuries of iniquitous misrule had made us familiar in the history of the Turks. I said, further, that the Russians did not make war on women and children, whatever might be their severity in dealing with men. All this must now, with shame and sorrow, be unsaid. If the tale of horror which you told us last week has not been exaggerated, the people of a considerable portion of the Russian Empire have been perpetrating deeds as black as any that were done in the darkest ages; and their rulers have contentedly looked on. Surely this is a case for as plain a protest as we English people can utter before the civilised world.

The Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Deane, Q.C.) attended on Tuesday at his Grace's principal registry in Doctors'-commons, and, under his commission from the Archbishop, instituted the Rev. Joseph William Collins, B.A., to the rectory of the Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, Thanet, Kent, vacant by the resignation of Robert Sosbie—patron,

the Rev. Charles Arthur Molony—as vicar of St. Lawrence, Thanet. Also the Rev. Richard Andrew Fawcett, B.A., to the rectory of Broadstairs, Kent, vacant by the cession of James Haslewood Carr—patron, the Rev. Alfred Whitehead—as vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet. Also the Rev. James Lawrence Cotter, B.A. and M.D., to the rectory of Burmarsh, Kent, vacant by the cession of John Clay Worthington Valpy—patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The death of Canon Berkeley Addison, vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, removes a familiar figure from the Northern Convocation and a leading member from the ranks of the Evangelical party in the diocese of Durham. Canon Addison graduated at Cambridge, and was ordained deacon in 1839. After serving curacies at Brighton and Kensington, he accepted the post of assistant to the well-known Dean Ramsay in Edinburgh, where he was exceedingly popular both as a preacher and a controversialist. Subsequently he became the first vicar of St. Oswald's, Collyhurst, Manchester, and afterwards vicar of Jesmond. As Proctor in the Convocation of York for the archdeaconry of Northumberland, his presence was always welcomed in Archbishop Zouche's chapel, and his observations on ecclesiastical questions of the day were invariably received with respect by all schools of thought in the Church.

From the *Directory* of the English Church Union for 1882, just issued, it appears that the Society now comprises 270 branches, 100 parochial associations, and forty-eight district unions. During the past year 2,450 new members and associates have joined the Union, and the names of 842 have been removed by death or other causes. The number of ordinary associates has increased from 1,754 to 2,001. The total number on the books is 19,830, which is within seventy of the 20,000 the Union resolved to obtain, if possible, by the end of the year. Attention is called to the urgent needs both of the Defence and Sustentation Funds, from which it appears that a large sum is urgently needed. Both funds are distinct. No part of the Sustentation Fund, it appears, is ever spent on appeals to the law courts. By means of the Defence Fund the Council try to save the clergy from being deprived of their liberty and their income; and by means of the Sustentation Fund they support them under the loss of either or both.

The body of the Rev. G. T. Pearson, incumbent-in-charge of Stanwick, was found in the mill-dam adjoining the Tees, at Piersbridge, near Darlington, on Sunday. The deceased's hat and coat were on the bank. Though when first seen he was struggling in the water, when got out life was extinct. He was about 55 years of age, and leaves a wife and young family.

Periodical conferences between clergy and laity are about to be instituted in each rural deanery of the diocese of Exeter. At a preliminary meeting held at the palace under the presidency of the Bishop the details of the scheme were discussed, and it was decided to hold the conferences independently of the general Diocesan Conference and also of the synodical gatherings of clergy only. In the neighbouring diocese of Truro the annual conference of the Bishop with the clergy of each deanery is combined with the mixed conference of clergy and laity.

The Rev. W. H. Goddard, who has been preferred by the Crown to the living of East Mersea, Essex, has been presented with a collection of valuable theological works by the parishioners of North Lev and Ashbury, Devonshire, of which he has recently been curate in charge.

The Rev. Dr. Hewlett, having completed fifty years of residence as incumbent of Astley, a chapel of Leigh, Cheshire, his parishioners have presented him with an illuminated address of congratulation and a purse of £200. In acknowledging the presentation Dr. Hewlett recalled the changes which had taken place since he undertook charge of the district in 1831. The church had been founded in the seventeenth century as a chapel-of-ease to Leigh. A dispute and litigation was proceeding at the date of his appointment as to who had the right of nomination. He was regarded as an intruder, and when he drove over from Manchester to preach his first sermon only one person spoke to him. Although his furniture left Oxford on December 28, 1831, it did not arrive at Manchester until January 14 of the following year, so he and his family lived in the empty parsonage as best they could. For some time they were compelled to do all their own work, and one day he was caught by the Bishop digging up potatoes for dinner. He soon lived down the opposition, and is now deservedly popular. Although 78 years of age he preaches with much vigour twice every Sunday. He has trained over thirty candidates for Holy Orders, and has more than once declined preferment.

A new rectory has been built for the parish of Billington, Norfolk. The material is red brick, in the half-timbered style. The restoration of the church is also in progress.

Dr. Close, ex-dean of Carlisle, preached on Sunday at St. Paul's, Penzance, in aid of the West Cornwall Dispensary and Infirmary. Alluding incidentally to the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Germany, Dr. Close said that any country or race of men joining in such a course would assuredly draw down upon them the vengeance of Providence. The Jews were still the chosen race of God, although they were for a time suffering from the Divine displeasure.

In consideration of the depression of the times the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral have remitted 15 per cent. of the rent due by the tenants of their glebe at Salisbury.

The Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association has just voted £100 towards the restoration of Christ Church, Warminster, which cost about £3,000, towards which about £1,500 has been raised for the special purpose of abolishing pew rents and establishing the free and open church system.

Another Munich stained-glass window has been fixed in the north transept of St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Bridge House, Fulham. The window is one of three lights, and represents the subject of Community of Saints. The drawing and arrangement of the various groups, such as angels, apostles, martyrs, bishops and confessors, monks and hermits, have evidently been well studied and carefully carried out—a striking feature of the window being the life-

like expressions of the many faces. Above the lights is a large circle representing our Blessed Lord in glory. The colours are very rich and deep, and are so judiciously chosen as to form a very pleasing and effective window. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

Is an undertaker a "friend," "relative," or "legal representative" of a deceased person, in the sense intended by the Burial Act, and so qualified to give notice to the clergyman of the parish that his services will be dispensed with at the funeral? The Rev. D. Williams, vicar of Newmarket, near Rhyll, holds that he is not, and is going to prosecute a Dissenting minister who performed a funeral in his churchyard, after such a notice, for "brawling," in order to have the question legally determined.

In connection with the subject of "Agricultural Distress and the Country Clergy," the *Guardian* remarks:—

It is unfortunately much easier to discern the evil than to suggest a remedy. Some part may be irremediable. Possibly the landed property of England, and all that depends on it, may have to face a permanent diminution of value. Possibly the contagion of agrarian disorder and rebellion in Ireland may in some modified form cross the Channel, and aggravate the natural result of the social and commercial tendencies of our time. But it is tolerably certain that much of the present distress is exceptional, and so far temporary that a few good harvests, after our long cycle of unfavourable seasons, would set it right. It is only against this exceptional element of our present trouble that there is any reasonable chance of making provision; and the attempt to do so, if it is to be of any use, must be made vigorously and speedily. From it, mainly, there comes, in all probability, the acute and excessive distress of which we hear so much. If this can be removed, or even alleviated, the more permanent difficulties may be borne. We are glad to see that the subject is forcing itself on the attention of the Church at large, even amidst the manifold excitements of the present time. For we are convinced that it ought to be taken up, not by individuals or by voluntary associations, but by authority, diocesan or national. Probably diocesan funds might be raised to make grants to localities in extreme distress, in loans to be repaid in more prosperous days. If the necessity is thoroughly brought home to Churchmen on unexceptionable authority, funds will be forthcoming, even in these unpropitious times. But it may be worth while to inquire whether the two great corporations which hold ecclesiastical property cannot fairly be called upon to take up the question. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have under their control reservoirs, as it were, of Church revenue, on which times of emergency seem to suggest that they should draw. They are, of course, themselves feeling the pinch of difficulty in fulfilling engagements entered into under more promising circumstances. But they can do what individuals cannot do. They can anticipate to some extent the revenues of the future. For their credit is, of course, inexhaustible; and, without reckless venturesomeness, they may make some use of it, if this should be necessary, in order to meet any calls fairly made upon them. We must speak, of course, with reservation; for only those who are within the charmed official circle can have certain knowledge of their opportunities and resources. But some inquiry at least ought to be made by those who have a right to make it, and who will not be put off by the *Non possumus* in which the official mind delights, unless adequate reasons can be given for it. In any case, we repeat, the matter must now be looked fairly in the face. No one likes to insist too loudly on questions of loans and fines, especially in times like these, when Church endowment, of which the world at large entertains the most exaggerated conceptions, is looked upon with a jealous eye. Least of all should the clergy, who are suffering, be called upon to sue in *forma pauperis* for public aid. But the thing is far too serious to be overlooked. It ought to be made a general Church question, and taken up by the laity. If it be brought before them with proper authority, we cannot think that they will be slow to consider and to act.

At a largely-attended conference of the clergy and lay-workers of the Church in Hoxton, held at St. Saviour's Church School-room, Dean Oakley, who presided, remarked that it could not be said that Hoxton, any more than any other ecclesiastical district, had a superabundance of lay-help that could be transferred to more needy parishes; but what was needed was, that Church people should rise to the level of their own responsibilities. The question of lay-help had come very prominently forward of late, and earnest serious Churchmen were thinking very much about it—the Archbishop of Canterbury himself having, with his usual foresight and discernment, struck the note by the memorable letter he had issued a few months ago. He (the Dean) was present at the first meeting of the Diocesan Association, on the occasion of its formation, at London House, and he had been struck, in the course of his observation, extending in Hoxton over a period of fifteen years, with the tendency of the population to move outwards towards the suburbs. The question of lay-help was being most seriously considered, and one of the difficulties to be encountered arose from the tendency he had mentioned, lay-helpers moving outwards with the general movement. One reason forcing a consideration of the question arose from the fact that the Church had trusted too much in the past upon her general outward work. Then there were reasons arising from tradition, from the poverty of the people, from the constitutional shyness of Englishmen in all religious matters, and from indolence. What had so greatly revived a sense of the importance of lay-help was that Churchpeople were finding out the more deeply that what was called their interest and concern in matters of religion was precisely one and the same thing for both the clergy and the laity, and that these were simply set to perform their own tasks in their several departments, being, however, at the same time responsible to the whole body of the Church. This consideration would incite each individual member of the Church to become practically alive to his responsibility and to discharge his duty. He was glad to think that there was in the present day a keener sense of the true responsibility of Christian Churchmen.

The mural paintings in the sanctuary of Hughenden Church are now completed, and form part of the memorial to the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The memorial was solemnly dedicated on Christmas Day. For several weeks a number of skilled artists have been employed in executing the frescoes. Each one appeared to take an individual interest in the object of the memorial, manifesting a personal and loving interest in their sacred work. The whole design and execution of the work has been carried out by Messrs. Heaton, Butley, and Bayne. The sub-

scription for the memorial by the undergraduates of Oxford to Lord Beaconsfield is now complete. The order for the new south window has been given to Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The various memorials in the order of their erection are as follows:—1. Two bells, completing the peal, presented by Mr. Robert Warner, dedicated August 20, 1881. 2. The magnificent east window, erected by his devoted friends, Lord Rowton, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Bart., and Sir Philip Rose, Bart., dedicated September 4, 1881. 3. The beautiful west window, erected by the subscribers to the Hughenden Memorial Fund, dedicated October 23, 1881. 4. The fresco paintings of the sanctuary, from the same fund, dedicated on Christmas Day, 1881. 5. A pair of brass candelabra, presented by two members of Lord Beaconsfield's household. Other portions of the memorial plan are in course of execution.

The suggestion for obtaining many small subscriptions in order to purchase a gold repeater for the Bishop of St. Alban's in lieu of the one stolen while his Lordship was staying last month at Cassiobury, has been cheerfully responded to by the clergy and others. Mr. Hanbury, of Poles, near Ware, undertook to receive the contributions, which have almost exactly proved sufficient to pay the cost and incidental expenses—about £70—of the very best London-made watch that can be procured.

The Grammar School at Crewkerne, founded in 1499 by John de Combe, has been rebuilt at considerable cost, and has this week been formally reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bridport, as Warden of the School, attending on the occasion. The contractor was Mr. Trevena, of Plymouth.

We have to record the death, in his 70th year, of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, the eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Michael Gibbs, Lord Mayor of London 1844-1845. The deceased was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, graduating as 10th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1836, becoming successively scholar, fellow, dean, and prelector of his college, and first secretary of the Cambridge Board of Education. After serving several curates in Cambridge and its vicinity, Mr. Gibbs was appointed in 1841 to the vicarage of Christ Church, adjoining Christ's Hospital in Newgate-street, City, which benefice he held for a period of forty years until his death. Since the revival of Convocation Mr. Gibbs has always been elected by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London as their proctor, though, on account of the peculiar arrangements of the diocese of London in connection with Convocation, he did not take his seat in the Lower House until the death of Dr. Mc'Cauley in 1863. By Bishop Blomfield, Mr. Gibbs was appointed Hon. Prebendary of Finsbury. By Archbishop Tait he was made Rural Dean of the West City Deanery. By the present Bishop of London he was collated to the honorary office of treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The secretary of the Free and Open Church Association sends us the following extract from a letter from a country clergyman:—

I wish you would turn your attention to the keeping open of churches in the neighbourhood of Berkeley-square for the purpose of private prayer. I was staying in Berkeley-square some time since, and should much have valued the privilege of saying my private mid-day prayer in God's house, but all the churches in that neighbourhood I found are well looked up between the services, which, in some of the churches, only occur on Sunday. Here in the country, where the necessity is not so pressing, we keep our church open from the hour of daily Matins to Evensong, and surely in London, where there is so much need for it, this ought to be done. The excuse that Prayer-books, &c., would be stolen is a mere idle one—a few shillings a week would pay a man or woman to keep guard.

A petition has been addressed to the Archbishop of York, urging the creation of a new See of the Church of England for Northern and Central Europe. The petition says:—

Forty years ago the Southern Diocese of Gibraltar was created, titles of dignity for the leading chaplains appointed, and subsequently a diocesan fund successfully established. This arrangement under three successive able Bishops has been a great blessing to those chaplains, and it would seem that the time is coming when a similar benefit might reasonably be conferred upon the more numerous and equally important chaplains, both temporary and permanent, which are to be found in the countries of France and Germany, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. What the future influence of this work may be upon the religious thought of these countries is more than we can tell. But signs are not wanting that the Roman organisation is losing its hold upon many classes of society, and that anxious souls are inquiring for a Church organisation which shall be catholic, national, scriptural, in harmony with the primitive Church, and possessing a true succession of Bishops from Apostolic times. Such a reasonable organisation the Church of England (and the Churches in communion with her) affords. By God's grace we have obtained a foothold upon the Continent which is truly wonderful, and no little interest is excited among the populations as to what we think, hold, and teach. . . . In every way, therefore, the work appears worthy of national support, of more decided recognition on the part of the whole Church of England than hitherto, and of that encouragement, unity, and organisation which the appointment of a wise and impartial Bishop would afford. The difficulty of raising the requisite funds for the endowment of the new See will doubtless be great, but we believe they will not be insuperable. The question also as to whether his title should be a territorial one, like that of the Bishop of Gibraltar, or merely that of a Suffragan to the Lord Bishop of London, is also a difficult one, and would probably require a consultation with the Foreign Office. But we are of opinion that these and kindred points of difficulty will, if met in a resolute and patient spirit, under the Divine blessing, melt away by degrees, and this project, which is of such acknowledged utility, and so dear to many hearts, are long be triumphantly accomplished.

The Bishop of Lincoln presided on Thursday at a meeting of Nottingham Churchmen to raise a fund for securing a large increase of missions and churches in the town and suburbs. The Bishop pointed out that the political power in England was rapidly passing into the hands of the town populations; so that in fifty years England would probably be almost one great town; and it was therefore of the greatest importance that those who would rule the future destinies of the country should have amongst them adequate moral and spiritual influences. He announced subscriptions of £1,000 from Mr. Sherwin Gregory, of £300 yearly from Lady Ossington, of £500 from Colonel Seeley, M.P.; whilst the

Bishop himself promised to devote one-fifth of his own episcopal income to the work. On the motion of Lord Manservants and others, resolutions for advancing the work were adopted.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held on Thursday last, at the Society's House, 7, Whitehall, S.W., the Ven Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. The following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to Mr. Street's family:—

That the Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society having heard with deep regret of the decease of George Edmund Street, Esq., for many years a member of the committee of honorary consulting architects, desire to record their sense of the great loss they and the Church at large have experienced by his death, and to bear testimony to the very careful and thorough way in which he rendered most valuable service to the Society; and they further desire to express their sympathy with the friends of the deceased gentleman, who was universally respected by all who knew him. Grants of money were made in aid of enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Lambton, near Haverfordwest, £25; Llanbaidr-y-môr-Mochnant, near Oswestry, £50; Monmouth, St. Mary, £100; and Steynton, St. Peter, near Milford Haven, £80, all of which, it may be noted, are situated in Welsh dioceses. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards restoring and restoring the church at Llanidloes St. Idloes, Montgomery, was increased from £100 to £150. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building a mission church at Old Mill, in the parish of Barnsley, York, £25, and purchasing an unused Dissenting chapel at Westbrook, in the parish of Margate, Kent, £30.

This exhausts the Mission Buildings Fund again, and further contributions will be needed to meet further applications.

LAY-READERS.

The Bishop of Durham has issued the following Pastoral Letter on this subject:—

"In the earlier months of the year which has just drawn to its close I received reports from the Committee appointed at the Diocesan Conference to consider the question of organising lay help; and to these I gave my sanction (see *Durham Diocesan Magazine*, pp. 18, 34, 50). Organisations have, in consequence, been established in many parishes on the principles laid down in these reports, and I trust that before long they will become general throughout the diocese. In accordance with its own request, this Committee was continued in office 'with the object of organising the association, until the Central Diocesan Committee be appointed.'

"Among other recommendations of the committee is one, which was carried unanimously, to the following effect:—

It is desirable that the Bishop should issue a Commission for lay-readers in accordance with the resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops at Lambeth, on Ascension Day, 1866 (p. 18).

"The matter had already largely occupied my thoughts, and in my inaugural address before the Diocesan Conference I had dwelt on the importance of taking some measures in this direction; so that I heartily welcomed this recommendation, coming as it did from a representative body of the clergy and laity of the diocese, and I signified my intention of acting upon it. But the preparations for the Church Congress and the measures for the completion of the Newcastle Bishopric Endowment Fund interposed for a time to defer the measure. Now that these cares have passed away, I lose no time in taking the steps to which I pledged myself. Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury, replying in September last to a memorial from several eminent laymen on the spiritual condition of England, has opportunely called attention to the Lambeth resolution of 1866, urging that they 'should be vigorously acted upon.'

"On the lines laid down in those resolutions it is my intention to act. As the measure aims at enlisting the zeal of earnest laymen, who either have independent means or are earning their livelihood by their hand or their brain, and are willing to devote a portion of their spare time in the work of Christ for the work's sake, it is absolutely necessary that the office should be unpaid. I do not wish to undervalue the service of Scripture-readers or other paid lay agents, nor do I forget that the labourer is worthy of his hire. But the object in creating this new office is to enlist in the work of the Gospel a wholly different class of men, and its distinctive character would be at once obliterated if remuneration were expected or allowed. I propose also admitting those who undertake this office with a solemn service, either in my own chapel at Auckland or elsewhere, as may be found convenient. Those who are so called will feel their sense of responsibility heightened and their resolutions strengthened, when they are solemnly set apart with the prayers of the Church.

"I therefore invite incumbents throughout my diocese to apply to me to license any person in their respective parishes whom they may find competent and willing to undertake the office of a lay-reader, and for whom they can find suitable work. I shall ask at the same time to be furnished with the names of two laymen who are regular communicants in the parish, and to whom I can apply privately for testimony as to the character and fitness of any person so nominated. It may also seem desirable to arrange a personal interview, either with myself or with some one deputed by me, before the appointment is made.

"The forms (A) of the nomination of the incumbent, (B) of the declaration on the part of the person to be admitted, and (C) of the licence or commission itself, are appended. Copies of the two former may be had by any incumbent in the diocese, who is desirous of nominating a person as lay-reader, by applying to 'The Resident Chaplain, Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.'

"A very real danger to the Church of England at the present moment, and in such a diocese as Durham, is the tacit acquiescence in a system of congregationalism. With a very populous or very straggling parish a clergyman, feeling his inability to cope with the magnitude of his task, is sorely tempted to concentrate his time and energies on his congregation, and to sacrifice to it the wider interests of his parish. But, however pardonable such a view may be in other religious bodies, the exceptional position of the Church of England leaves us without any excuse in this matter. We are bound beyond all other Christian communities to

recognise our obligations as a missionary Church. It is our business more especially to go into the streets and lanes of the city, and to search the highways and hedges, for guests to share the Master's feast.

"I have a good hope that the frank acceptance and thoughtful development of this new office will assist materially in the fulfilment of our obligations. A clergyman, having the charge either of a populous town district or of a rural parish with outlying hamlets, will map out his parish. He will fasten upon those localities which he has failed to reach altogether, or has reached only at long intervals hitherto; and he will establish either a cottage lecture, or a mission service, indoors or out of doors, as occasion may serve, under the charge of some zealous layman. Thus he will endeavour gradually to cover the whole ground. If this course is pursued carefully and systematically throughout the diocese, I do not doubt that a very few years will, by God's blessing, bring a marked improvement in its spiritual condition. At first there will probably be some difficulty in finding men competent and willing to undertake the work. But the difficulty will diminish as the institution takes root and spreads; and the ideal of Churchwork, both lay and clerical, will be correspondingly heightened.

"With these words of explanation, I commend the office to the attention of the clergy and to the prayers of the Church.

A Form of Nomination.

I [A. B.], rector (or vicar) of the parish of [C. D.], in the diocese of Durham, do hereby nominate to the office of lay-reader in the said parish [name, profession, or occupation, and address], being a member of the Church of England, and a regular communicant. I certify that I have known him for the space of [] years, and that, as well by conversation with himself as by careful inquiry of others, I am fully assured of his moral character and sound doctrine, and also of his willingness and ability to give me the aid which I desire to receive at his hands.

Witness my hand this [] day of [] 188 [A. B.]

I give herewith the names and addresses of two laymen, regular communicants in my parish, who are prepared to bear testimony to the character and fitness of the said []

[Names and addresses.]

B. Form of Declaration.

I [E. F.], being a regular communicant of the Church of England, and desirous to be licensed as a lay-reader in the parish of [C. D.], do hereby declare:—

That I will abide by the doctrine of the Church of England in my teaching and ministrations; that I will act under the direction of the incumbent of the said parish, in respect of the work for which I am licensed; and that I will endeavour, as far as in me lies, to promote peace and concord, and to advance the spiritual welfare of my fellow-men.

C. Form of Commission.

Joseph Barber, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of Durham, to our well-beloved in Christ [E. F.]:—

We do by these presents give unto you our licence and authority to perform the office of lay-reader in the parish of [C. D.] within this our diocese of Durham; and we do authorize you accordingly to teach in the schools, to visit the sick, to read and explain the Scriptures, to exhort and pray in private households, to hold such services in un consecrated buildings as we shall approve, and generally to render aid to the incumbent in all ministrations which do not require the services of a minister in holy orders; provided always that this licence shall not authorize anything to be done in the parish except at the request or with the consent of the said incumbent.

And so we commend you to Almighty God, whose blessing we humbly pray may rest upon you and your work.

In witness whereof we have here subscribed our hand this [] day of [] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty [] and of our consecration the []

This licence is revocable by the Bishop at pleasure.

TITHE (EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE) BILL.

The following is a draft Bill prepared by the Anti-Tithe Association, of which Mr. T. H. Bolton is chairman:—

"A Bill to Amend the Tithe Commutation Acts, and to Provide for the Abolition of the Extraordinary Tithe Rent-charge (on Hop-Grounds, Orchards, Fruit Plantations, and Market Gardens), Payable to Certain Spiritual Persons, in respect to their Benefices.

"Whereas, by the Tithe Commutation Acts described in the schedule to this Act) provision is made for the commutation into a permanent rent-charge of the tithes leviable in the several parishes in England and Wales; but power is given to charge an additional rent-charge by way of extraordinary charge on hop-grounds, orchards, fruit plantations, and market gardens:

"And whereas it is expedient to amend the Tithe Commutation Acts, and to abolish extraordinary charges payable to spiritual persons in respect of their benefices:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"All Extraordinary Tithe to Cease on Passing of Act.

"1. From and immediately after the passing of this Act all additional rent-charge by way of extraordinary charge levied under or in pursuance of the Tithe Commutation Acts by, for, or on behalf of any spiritual person in respect of his benefice upon or in respect of any hop-ground, orchard, fruit plantation, or market garden, shall cease and determine.

"Landowners to Pay Compensation at the Rate of Three Years' Purchase.

"2. The owner of every such hop-ground, orchard, fruit plantation, and market garden, subject to additional rent-charge by way of extraordinary charge, shall be liable to pay in manner hereafter provided, as compensation for or in respect of the said additional rent-charge abolished by this act, a sum equivalent to three years' purchase of the amount of such additional rent-charge, without reference to the corn averages.

"Compensation to be a First Charge upon Land.

"3. The amount of the said compensation shall be a first charge upon the land in respect whereof the said additional rent-charge shall have been payable at the passing of this Act.

"To be Paid to Queen Anne's Bounty.
"4. The said compensation shall be paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty on or before the 1st day of October, 1883, to be held by them upon the trust hereinafter declared concerning the same.
"Queen Anne's Bounty to Hold Compensation Money in Trust.

"5. The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty shall hold the said compensation money upon trust for the incumbents or other parties entitled to the revenues of such benefices as shall be deprived of the benefit of the said additional or extraordinary tithe rent-charge by operation of this Act, in accordance with the scheme hereinafter directed.
"Tithe Commissioners to Carry Out the Redemption.

"6. The Tithe Commissioners for England are hereby required and empowered to make all orders and do all acts that may be necessary to carry out the redemption of the said additional or extraordinary rent-charge pursuant to this Act.
"Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Settle a Scheme for Application of Compensation Money.

"7. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England are hereby required and empowered to prepare a scheme for the application of the aforesaid compensation money. The said scheme shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
"Scheme may be Revised by Parliament.

"8. Her Majesty the Queen may, upon petition of either House of Parliament, revise or alter the said scheme, or may direct a fresh scheme to be prepared, and any and all revisions and alterations and any fresh scheme shall in like manner be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and the scheme which shall be finally settled and approved shall be binding upon the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and all other parties.
"Short Title.

"9. This Act may be cited as the Tithe (Extraordinary Charge) Act, 1882."
The Schedule enumerates the Acts and portions of Acts which relate to Extraordinary Tithes.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. Canon Prothero officiated.

The Prince of Wales brought his visit to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington to a conclusion last Friday, and left Leicester soon after five o'clock, amid the hearty cheers of those assembled round the railway station.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn was safely delivered of a daughter on Sunday at ten minutes past three p.m. Her Royal Highness and infant are doing well.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

An old man was convicted on Friday, and was sentenced to death, for having killed another old man, a fellow-inmate of Devises Union House, by running a red-hot poker into his throat.

Mr. Justice Kay, in making an order for the winding-up of La Concepcion Gold Mining Company (Limited), expressed his astonishment that the British public having money in their pockets could be induced to subscribe to such bubble companies as this.

A jury in the Middlesex Sheriffs' Court have awarded a plasterer named Satchell nine hundred and fifty pounds damages from the London Road-Car Company. The plaintiff was so severely injured whilst travelling on one of the cars of the Company, at Fulham, that he had to have his leg amputated.

William Henry Newman, 76 years of age, and for many years practising as an attorney at Southampton, was charged before Mr. Justice Bowen on Wednesday, at the Winchester Assizes, with converting to his own use over £14,000, money entrusted to him for investment by the trustees (Robert Ingram and Charles Edward Dawkins) under the will of Mr. Dawkins, who died in 1873, leaving a widow and a lunatic son. The money was placed in Newman's hands to invest on mortgage, and the trustees, relying on Newman's known high character, allowed it to so remain safe, as they thought, for some time. The prisoner showed them a list of mortgages and the money advanced on them. The trustees after a time felt anxious about the matter, and in 1879 saw the prisoner and ordered him to call the money in. He dissuaded them from their object, as the securities, he alleged, were good; but as they insisted on an investment in Consols the prisoner made out a list of notices to serve on the supposed mortgagors, which the trustees signed. In 1881 the trustees inquired if these had been served, and the prisoner was compelled to confess they had not, and that the mortgages were fictitious, and, in fact, that he had misappropriated the money. He was arrested on the representations of the trustees, who were, they said, ruined by Newman's dishonesty. The prisoner had made an offer of settlement, but it was impracticable and unacceptable. Mr. Bullen and Mr. Tiekell prosecuted, and the Hon. B. Coleridge defended the prisoner, who was eventually found guilty. Sentence was deferred pending the consideration of a point of law raised.

On Wednesday last Mr. G. Pardoe Wilson, described as a "gentleman" living on his private means at Kempey, about four miles from Worcester, was taken before the county magistrates at Worcester on a charge of causing the death of his mother by violence. The case had been inquired into by the coroner, when a verdict of natural death was recorded, but the police authorities afterwards took up the case, and now charged Mr. Wilson with manslaughter. The inquiry, which occupied about five hours, showed that Mrs. Wilson lived with her son, that she was eighty years old, and had had an attack of paralysis. A week before her death the prisoner, coming home intoxicated, struck his mother a violent blow on the face, blackening both her eyes. She did not get up next day, and died a week later. A post-mortem examination showed death to have been caused by apoplexy, which was attributed to the presence of a clot of blood on the brain, and according to medical evidence the presence of this blood was due to violence, and not to natural causes. It was shown that when his mother took to her bed the prisoner paid every attention to her, and engaged a nurse to wait upon her. He admitted striking her, but said he was drunk and had quarrelled with her. He was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On account of a fever epidemic prevalent in the Rhondda Valley, Monmouthshire, the schools, churches, and chapels have been closed by the advice of the local medical authorities.

Information was received on Friday week of an explosion of a mineral pigment known as "patent driers" on board the ironclad *Triumph*, the flagship on the Pacific station, causing the deaths of three men and serious injuries to seven others.

An explosion of gas occurred on Saturday in the Risco Colliery, and four men who were in the mine were killed.

A fire occurred in a small house in Dundee on Tuesday, and two children were suffocated.

A mutiny has taken place among the boys in the Refuge and Reformatory at Glasgow. Some fifty of them, out of a total of one hundred and thirty, took part in the disturbances, which were of an outrageous character. The attack was at first directed against Mr. Rae, the Governor, who was suddenly assailed with boots and other missiles. Mr. Rae and his assistants had to beat a hasty retreat, and the police were sent for. Meanwhile the boys did an immense amount of damage, smashing all within their reach. It was not without violence that the constables could quell the disturbance. Seven of the boys were on Thursday brought before the magistrates, and were remanded.

The Industrial School scandal was further discussed at the London School Board on Thursday. The result was that a letter from Mr. Soruttion, intimating that he intended bringing the matter before a law court, was referred to the Special Committee of Inquiry, with an instruction to suspend further proceedings pending the result of the action. In the course of the debate it was mentioned that Mr. Soruttion had commenced an action for libel against Miss Helen Taylor. The estimates for the year were presented, showing that £279,595 will be required. The debate on the proposed sale of the training ship *Shafesbury* was resumed and concluded. The proposition was rejected by a large majority.

Hammersmith Station, on the District Railway, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The station is situated in the Broadway, and was a fine structure, having been enlarged and improved about two years ago. Traffic is seriously interfered with, all the passengers having to walk to the next station, West Kensington, in order to reach London. Everything was apparently safe when the station was closed soon after midnight. The Central News furnishes the following additional particulars:—The fire broke out soon after 1.30 a.m., and quickly spread, the booking office, with all the papers, being destroyed. Fortunately, however, the books and money which were in the safe were preserved. The fire is supposed to have originated in the porters' room, through the gas there having been left burning. The following is Captain Shaw's report:—"Fire broke out at the District Railway Station, Broadway, Hammersmith, at 1.35. The station and its contents nearly burned out. The arrival and departure platforms and the stairs leading to the same severely damaged by fire. The waiting-rooms and cloak rooms and two railway carriages damaged by heat, smoke, and water."

The out-door processions of the Salvation Army continue to excite hostility. At Reading on Saturday a member of the "Army" was knocked down and dangerously kicked. A procession of the Salvation Army through the streets of Sheffield was attacked on Monday by a violent mob, which inflicted serious injuries on several persons taking part in the procession.

While playing at a game of "puff and dart" in a Barnsley public-house on Saturday week, Thomas Clark swallowed the needle used as the "dart." A surgeon performed an operation, and also used a powerful magnet, but was unable to withdraw the needle, and Clark died on Tuesday from inflammation.

Sir Richard Malins, who has been in a precarious state of health for some days past, died at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday evening at his residence in Lowndes-square. The deceased Judge was a Privy Councillor, and late senior Vice-Chancellor. Sir Richard Malins was the third and only surviving son of the late Mr. William Malins, of Ailston, Warwickshire, by his union with Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Pershore, Worcestershire. He was born at Evesham in 1805, and educated privately and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1827 in mathematical honours, when he was sixth Junior Optime. Entering as a student at the Inner Temple in 1825, before leaving Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1830, and from the first sought practice as a conveyancer. Eventually his practice so increased as to justify him in assuming a silk gown in 1849, in which year he finally adopted Lincoln's-inn as his own Inn, being afterwards elected a Bencher of that Society. He was anxious to obtain a seat in Parliament—an honourable ambition which was attained in July, 1852, when at the general election he was returned in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wallingford. In March, 1857, he was again returned, as was also the case in April, 1859; but at the general election in July, 1865, he was unable to retain his seat. He therefore devoted himself with renewed energy to his practice at the Bar, until December, 1866, when, on the retirement of Sir Richard T. Kindersley, he was appointed to the vacant Vice-Chancellorship, receiving the honour of knighthood on the 2nd December following, and subsequently becoming, on the fusion of the Equity with the Law Courts, one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). His appointment to the Bench was welcomed not alone by the Bar, but also by the public, who had had full opportunities of judging of his legal ability and great rectitude. As a judge he showed his shrewd knowledge of the world, and his power of getting at the real merits of the cases brought before him, which, indeed, more than compensated for his somewhat contemptuous

indifference to technicalities. His judgments, it has been said, were as a rule such as would be given by an arbitrator, and he was never so happy as when he could push law aside, and do substantial justice. Taking a somewhat wide view of his jurisdiction, it was his habit, while a case was pending before him, to take the papers home with him, select them, and study them over his fire, and it thus often happened that in his attempt to strain the law to do what he had thus convinced himself was morally right, his judgments were frequently appealed against. His chief feature was ever an honest and earnest hatred of anything like extortion, or oppression, or unfair dealing, which was admirably illustrated in his dealings with the usurers who were so frequently suitors in his court. In March, 1880, increasing infirmities and advancing years compelled him to retire into private life, whither he carried with him the respect, the affection, and the esteem of his brethren on the Bench, of the barristers and solicitors who practised before him, and of the public, who recognised in him one of the truest representatives of Equity. On his retirement from the Vice-Chancellorship he was appointed a member of the Privy Council. Sir Richard married in 1831 Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Farwell, rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall. It will be remembered that his wife died but a short time since, thus leaving him a widower in the closing hours of his life, and there is but little doubt that the loss of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, after a union of over half a century, had greatly affected his health.

During the dinner given last week by the Premier to his tenants at Hawarden a man entered the room and quietly took his seat at the top of the table amongst the principal guests, and close to Mr. Gladstone. He had passed everybody, some taking him for a tenant and others for a clerk. During dinner he drank plentifully of wine, and cheered Mr. Gladstone to the echo. But before the speaking commenced he handed Mr. Gladstone a letter, which that gentleman opened, and took no further notice of. The dinner concluded, the guests rose, and as Mr. Taylor, civil engineer, and one of Mr. Gladstone's tenants, emerged into the street, he observed the intruder tugging at Mr. Gladstone's coat-tail, and evidently pestering him in a very unusual fashion, and impeding his progress. At that moment Deputy Chief Constable Adams came up, and Mr. Gladstone being released from the grasp of the man, the latter was arrested by Adams, and taken back to the hotel. The prisoner, whose name is Henry William Wilson, and whose age is 29, was charged at the Mold Petty Sessions, on Monday, with committing a breach of the peace. Mr. Taylor said the prisoner handed the letter to Mr. Gladstone after the right hon. gentleman's speech, and the latter passed the letter on to his son, the vicar. On the Premier's going out the prisoner followed, and unsuccessfully attempted to speak to him. Witness found Wilson pestering Mr. Gladstone, who was trying to get away. The letter was produced by Mr. Adams, and ran thus:—

Glynne Arms, Broughton Hall, Jan. 12.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir,—Mr. Devil, from Hell, presents his compliments, and would be glad to know if there is anything you are in want of in the brimstone line; otherwise he can supply you with that which is sweeter than treacle.—Lovingly yours,
HARRY.

In the cell, prisoner told the deputy-chief constable that he was anxious to get an interview with Mr. Gladstone, and that was the only way to obtain it. His object was to get a recommendation so that he might stand in the Liberal interest for Preston. Mr. Edward Williams, L.C.P., said that, after an examination of the prisoner, he and his father found the man wandering in his conversation, and there were symptoms of mania which would be excited by drink. The prisoner was ordered to be handed over to the relieving officer of the Hawarden Union.

The following scheme for the Central Instruction of Pupil Teachers has been adopted by the London School Board.—Central Classes are to be established for the collective instruction of pupil teachers and candidates, male and female. These classes will be held at schools to be selected by the School Management Committee for the central situation and facility of access. The classes will meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings from six to eight o'clock, and on Saturday mornings from nine to half-past twelve. Instruction is to be given at the centres in the following subjects, all of which are comprised in the *Pupil Teachers' Syllabus of Instruction* (New Code, First Schedule):—(i.) English and Literature; (ii.) Arithmetic and Mathematics; (iii.) Geography and History; (iv.) Methods of Teaching; (v.) Latin; (vi.) Modern Languages; (vii.) Science; (viii.) Theory of Teaching Needlework; (ix.) Domestic Economy. In the junior class one language only will be taught, but in the senior class a second language may be added at the option of the pupils. The following Sciences will be taught in the order named:—1st year—Chemistry and Physiology—Elementary Stage. 2nd year—Chemistry and Physiology—Advanced Stage. 3rd year—Mechanics and Physiology—Elementary Stage. 4th year—Mechanics and Physiology—Advanced Stage; but Botany may be taken by girls instead of Mechanics. The males and females are to be taught Physiology in separate classes. The classes are to be taught, as far as possible, by selected teachers, male or female; but when required special teachers other than certificated teachers are to be engaged to teach such special subjects as Languages and Sciences. As soon as the classes are formed a time-table of instruction at each centre must be drawn up by the teachers in conjunction with the Board Inspector, and be submitted to the School Management Committee for approval. The pupil teachers and candidates will continue to receive their Scripture instruction from their respective head teachers as at present. For the purposes of instruction the candidates and pupil teachers of the first and second years will be grouped in one class, and pupil teachers of the third and fourth years in another. Candidates and pupil teachers must attend the classes punctually and regularly, and those who reside more than a mile from the nearest centre will be allowed third-class railway fare, or tram-car or bus-fare. Head teachers must arrange the school work so as to permit of the pupil teachers and candidates being released from school duties early on Monday and Wednesday afternoons for the purpose of study. At each centre a head teacher is to be appointed as registrar, who shall see that the

arrangements and regulations for the classes are properly carried out, send a copy of the register of attendances to the Board offices at the end of each week, and be paid at the rate of 10s. a week. The Board inspectors will be responsible for the general superintendence of the classes in their respective districts, and the payments now made to head teachers for the instruction of their respective candidates and pupil teachers are to be discontinued. The teachers at the central classes will be paid for their services at the rate of 5s. an hour, but all grants earned from the Science and Art Department are to be paid into the general fund of the Board. The centres will be:—Chelsea, William-street; Marylebone, Great College-street; Finsbury, Canonbury-road; Hackney, London-fields; Tower Hamlets, Ben Jonson School; Greenwich, Bloomfield-road and Stanley-street; Southwark, Monnow-road; Lambeth, Summer-road, Church-street, Kennington; and Westminster, Church-street.

The *Western Morning News* reports an adjourned debate on *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, which took place at the Launceston Board of Guardians on Saturday last. The Chairman (Mr. J. B. Lethbridge) read a letter from the vicar (the Rev. S. W. E. Bird) stating that he had obtained, free of cost, a grant of copies of the book for use during the services of the workhouse. Mr. Lethbridge added that he had also received a letter from Mr. J. Rawlings stating that he should be pleased to supply gratuitously a sufficient number of Wesleyan hymn-books. Mr. Davy, who at the last meeting had moved that the offer of the vicar be accepted, said he had since then had an opportunity of seeing *Hymns Ancient and Modern* and also of conversing with Church people on the subject. He found that in the majority of churches the hymns were not used, and as he regarded them as simply a stepping-stone to something else, should now oppose any motion to accept them. Mr. Macbeth asked where the hymns came from, and Mr. Holloway said they were taken from Rome, and many were used there to-day. Mr. Nicholls wished some gentleman connected with the Church of England had offered a book which they would have been able to accept with a better grace. A gentleman had sent a box of pills to a young man, and of the number there were some considered beneficial; but there were two or three altogether poisonous. (Laughter.) There were also a packet of powders sent, and up to number nine he understood that they were very good, but after that they appeared to be very poisonous indeed. Now if that box of pills and that packet of powders had been labelled "poison," it was not likely that the young man who was now dead would have taken them, and his life would have been spared. That some of the hymns were good was no excuse for their accepting a book who also contained hymns which were considered poisonous, and calculated to injure them spiritually if not bodily. As far as the Wesleyan hymn-book was concerned, he knew there was not a hymn in it to which any Evangelical Christian could object, and, therefore, he moved that the board accept Mr. Rawlings' offer. Mr. Simcoe said the *Hymnal Companion to the Prayer-Book* was free from any objection, and though not so generally adopted as *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, it was used in two thousand churches. If the Board would accept them he should be happy to present the Board with a sufficient number of copies. (Cheers.) Mr. Holloway said the guardians would find that more than once attempts had been made to introduce *Hymns Ancient and Modern* into the House in opposition to the wish of the guardians. When he was formerly on the Board he remembered that Mr. Birch (the late vicar) had a great dislike to the hymns used in the house, compiled by the late Mr. Simcoe, though they seemed to him (the speaker) to be pure and free from poison. He believed that the object of *Hymns Ancient and Modern* was to get Roman Catholicism spread in their minds. They had got it in little doses—not overcharged doses—and some people said they did not see anything wrong in the book. But he said, "Search it." He should be willing to subscribe towards the reprinting of Mr. Simcoe's hymn-book. The Rev. C. Rodd rose to express his own sentiments as thoroughly opposed to Roman Catholicism as those of any one present, but during the time *Hymns Ancient and Modern* had been used in his church he had never observed any to which objection could be taken. He had looked over the hymns for the Annunciation and the Purification, and the hymns for the Holy Communion; but in none of them could he find those Roman Catholic doctrines sanctioned. His opinion was, that the book was in accordance with Church doctrine purified at the Reformation; and, if that were the case, he did not see why they should not use it. Mr. Carter maintained that there was much in the hymns that would corrupt the minds of the young? Mr. Tink had always understood that the singing of hymns was worship; yet there was a hymn which began, "Shall we not love thee, mother dear." Mr. Harvey drew attention to the fact that the hymn said all was done to Christ's glory, not the Virgin Mary's. Mr. Tink asked why they should especially honour the Virgin Mary, as she was only a good woman. The Rev. C. Rodd said because she was the mother of Christ, and the most blessed of all women. Mr. Holloway: Mr. Rodd, I'm ashamed that a person of your age and experience as a minister of the Gospel should do what Christ never did—that you should take it upon you to advocate Mary's worship. It is idolatry. A scene of great confusion followed this outburst, the chairman and many others strongly protesting against such a theological discussion being continued. Ultimately Mr. Holloway moved that Mr. Simcoe's offer be accepted. Mr. Simcoe said, as there seemed to be only one book on which they could agree, he had no doubt, after what had taken place, his brother, as head of the family, would now have his father's hymn-book reprinted. (Cheers.) The Chairman expressed the pleasure he would feel in subscribing towards the cost, and a motion was carried accepting Mr. Simcoe's offer.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recog. and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the report of the commission instituted at Warsaw to relieve the victims of the recent anti-Semitic riots reveals the following facts:—The total number of families whose property was damaged is 2,011, and includes nearly 10,000 individuals. Their claims amount to about 1,200,000 roubles, of which only 767,000 is recognised by the commission. The list of victims is divided into four classes:—Firstly, those who have been completely ruined and are not able to earn a livelihood; secondly, those who did not lose everything, but who are nevertheless reduced to want; thirdly, those who were comfortably off, and are now obliged to live from hand to mouth; fourthly, those who are in a position to help themselves. Those of the first category are in the majority, and the heaviest losses were sustained by them. The latest category are not taken into account. The relief fund amounts at present to 150,000 roubles. During the disturbances the mob destroyed 292 spirit stores, 603 restaurants, shops, and places of worship, and 393 private dwelling-houses—all of them the property of Jews. Twenty-four Jews, more or less injured, were conveyed to the hospital, seven in a precarious state, one of whom died a few days ago. Writing from the frontier town of Brody at the end of November last, a gentleman says:—"Soon after I saw you I was sent here to Brody to assist several thousands of Jews—driven out of Russia—on their way to Hamburg, and thence to America. I took 250 of them to Hamburg myself last week. The scenes here and the narratives of these poor people are distressing beyond anything I ever saw or heard of." "This morning," the correspondent adds, "I incidentally heard of a Jewish girl from Russia who has found a home in a family residing here. She was a daughter of a widow who owned a small property near Odessa prior to the late anti-Semitic disturbances. When the riot broke out she and her daughter happened to be away, but returned home at once to ascertain what damage had been done to the house. No sooner had they crossed the threshold than the four corners of the building were set on fire. The girl escaped, after vainly endeavouring to save her infirm mother, who was burnt to death. The gentleman from whom I had these particulars occupies a highly respectable position in Vienna."

An extraordinary and alarming scene was witnessed on Monday in Sheffield. The Salvation Army, which has four barracks in the town, decided a short time ago to hold a Grand Council in the Albert Hall, and on Sunday General Booth, the Commander of the Salvationists, and Mrs. Booth, his wife, addressed crowded meetings. In the afternoon the Army had a grand inspection and march through the town. During the latter they were jeered and threatened by a large mob, but they reached the hall in safety. On Monday, however, their march was most disastrous. The Army left the barracks in Thomas-street at half-past ten. The procession consisted of three carriages, containing the officers of the Army and a brass band. In the procession was Lieutenant Emmerson Davison, a converted Northumbrian wrestler, who carried the banner at the Stephenson Centenary at Newcastle. On that occasion he was presented with a scarlet uniform, and this he now wore. He was mounted on a grey horse, and rode just before General Booth's carriage. As he appeared in Thomas-street a crowd which had gathered in the hope of seeing the procession began to hoot him, and when the other officers of the Army took their places in the carriages the uproar was very great, and the street almost blocked with people. Two police-officers on duty near did what they could to preserve order, but the uproar increased, and as the Salvationists started on their "triumphant march," as they called it in their programme, they were pelted with mud and bricks. At the top of Brook-hill the roughs became so daring, throwing stones and mud at the women, as well as at the male officers of the Army, that Major Cadman, who had control of the procession, called a halt, hoping that the crowd, which numbered nearly 2,000 persons, would sweep by. Finding they did not, he divided the procession; one party, headed by the Northumbrian wrestler, going down St. Philip's and West-bar towards the centre of the town, and the other making its way to the Albert Hall by a nearer route. That portion of the procession headed by the wrestler had a fearful time of it. On their arrival in West-bar the crowd of roughs increased greatly, numbering at least 4,000. They ridiculed and jeered at the procession, spat upon the officers, shouted, "Give it them," "They want their heads splitting," and threw mud and stones, which seriously injured the wrestler and many members of the band. Some of the members of the Army were blinded and almost choked with mud, and their faces cruelly cut and bruised with stones. Before the Army got out of West-bar the four standard-bearers were attacked by the mob and dragged about by the hair, whilst an attempt was made to wrest the banners from them. The fight was fierce for some minutes, but ultimately the officers managed to drag the banners safely into one of the vehicles. At the bottom of Sing-hill, a comparatively narrow and steep thoroughfare, there was a dense crowd, and the temper of the mob became more than ever threatening. No stones or mud were thrown, however, but, instead, a young man threw a short stick with great force at Lieutenant Davison. The stick struck him with much violence on the back of his head, and rendered him almost unconscious. He would have fallen off his horse had not two men held him up. In this way, and every now and then putting his hand in a half-dazed manner to his head, he performed the rest of the journey to the Albert Hall. Outside this building there was an immense crowd, who received the Salvation Army with groans, yells, and several volleys of stones. Davison, still almost unconscious, was lifted from his horse and carried or dragged into the hall. The band and the carriages containing General and Mrs. Booth, and other prominent members of the Salvation Army, were driven to a side door, which unfortunately was not open. To wait till the hallkeeper could open it was impossible, for stones and mud were flying in all directions. The carriage consequently had to be driven round the building to reach the door through which Davison had passed, and, amidst a scene of considerable excitement, a hasty scramble had to be made to reach the friendly shelter of the interior. Blood was flowing from the heads of several of the bandmen, and the faces and the dresses of almost all of them were covered with mud. For Davison,

who was now lying unconscious in one of the ante-rooms, medical assistance was summoned, and on the arrival of Mr. Hallam, surgeon to the Central Police Division, he discovered that the man was suffering from concussion of the brain and from shock to the system. As his head and face were covered with mud it was impossible to tell whether he had received any other injuries except that at the back of his head. His upper lip was cut open whilst in a procession the previous day. Undeterred by what had happened in the streets, the Salvation Army commenced the proceedings of the "Holiness Convention." A large crowd of roughs awaited outside Albert Hall in expectation that General Booth and staff would leave for the barracks at the close of the meeting; but they wisely decided to remain within the hall to tea, and in readiness for the evening meeting. Lieutenant Davison, after having been seen by a doctor, was removed to the public hospital, where he remained. While the stone-throwing was at its worst the police marked two men, and has since arrested them as ringleaders in the disturbance. The evening meeting was a great success.

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.
Jan. 8, at 44, Prince's-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. H. R. O. POW-LETT, of a daughter.
Jan. 11, at 22, Royal-crescent, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. FRANCIS HILYAR, of a son.
Jan. 12, at Morton House, Trinity-road, Tulse-hill, the wife of the Rev. A. G. BROWN, M.A., of a son.
Jan. 12, at Denham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. H. LATHURST, M.A., of a daughter, stillborn.
Jan. 12, at Cornwell-gardens, Queen's-gate, Mrs. BURESFORD FITZGERALD, of a daughter.
Jan. 12 and 14 (about midnight), at Kingston Rectory, Worcester-shire, the wife of the Rev. W. BLAKE ATKINSON, Rector of Kingston-with-Dormston, of twin daughters.
Jan. 16, at 10, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady GORDON CATHOART, of a son, stillborn.
Jan. 16, at Bedford Park, Chiswick, the wife of CHARLES HENDERSON SCOTT, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
Jan. 11, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Bromley-common, Kent, ALFRED, second son of HENRY NEWTON, Esq., of Bickley, Kent, to ELIZA, fifth daughter of the late Sir W. HOYAGE, Esq., of Rotterdam, and granddaughter of the late Sir James H. Turing, Bart., for many years H.B.M.'s Consul at Rotterdam.
Jan. 12, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, HENRY SYDNEY, eldest son of H. TILDER SMITH, Esq., of 139, Cromwell-road, S.W., to VIOLET AGNES, eldest surviving daughter of CHARLES EARDLEY-WILMOT, Esq., late Captain 90th and 51st Regts., of Elliot Park, Lewisham.
Jan. 12, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, ROBERT DAUNTNEY, Esq., of Agecroft Hall, Fouldsbury, Manchester, to ALICE MARY, second daughter of CHARLES M. SCHOMBURG, Esq., of Stone House, St. John's, S.E.
Jan. 12, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, WILLIAM EDMOND WOOD COLLINS to MARGARET ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of Mrs. STOPFORD BACKVILLE, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire, and the late W. B. STOPFORD BACKVILLE, Esq.
Jan. 12, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Gainsborough, GEORGE EDWARD DERING, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, second surviving son of Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, Kent, to PAULINE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM LEWIS WASON, for many years British Chaplain in the Island of Mauritius, and subsequently British Chaplain at Compiegne, France.
Jan. 12, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, CHARLES F. ST. CLAIR ANSTRETH THOMSON, Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of Colonel Anstreth Thomson, of Charlton, Kent, to AGNES DOROTHEA, third daughter of the late JAMES ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, of Craigie, Forfarshire.
Jan. 16, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, HENRY BOUGHNEY, Esq., Captain 2nd Battalion H.L.I., and youngest son of the late Sir Thomas F. Boughney, Bart., to LOUISE, widow of RICHARD GEORGE FALIX FOYSTER, Esq., late Captain 97th R.I.F.
Jan. 17, at Exeter Cathedral, T. P. PRIOR, of Trilley Court, Monmouthshire, to FRANCES ANNE, third daughter of the Rev. J. C. ROWLAND, Minor Canon of Exeter.
Jan. 17, at the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Liverpool, ANDREW GREEN, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., son of the late Thomas Green, of Upton, Cheshire, to JULIA, eldest daughter of the late BARROW MOSS, of Liverpool.
Jan. 17, at Holy Trinity, Halesford, Essex, the Rev. HENRY GEORGE BIRD, Vicar of Halesford, Middlesex, to HENRIETTA MARIA, fifth daughter of the late FREDERICK GREENHAM, Esq., of Hensford House, York.
Jan. 17, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, the Rev. CHARLES D'AGUIAR LAWRENCE, Rector of Bermondsey, S.E., the second son of the late Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of Liverpool, to AGNES JANE, fifth daughter of the Rev. T. D. BERNARD, Rector of Walcot and Canon of Wells.
Jan. 17, at St. Philip's, Earl's Court, South Kensington, the Rev. HENRY POWELL, M.A., youngest surviving son of the late Richard Powell, Esq., of St. John's-wood, to MARGARET, only daughter of the late DAVID GILL, Esq., of Ballythan, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.
Oct. 21, 1880, in New Scotland, South Africa, of inflammation of the lungs, ALFRED OLIVER TOTTEHAM, late Lieutenant Royal Navy, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, M.A.
Dec. 31, 1881, at Raymond Hall, Jamaica, ANNE, widow of the late HENRY EAST, Esq., formerly a Captain in H.M.'s 58th Regt., and Member of the Legislative and Privy Councils of Jamaica, and daughter of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq., of Trellisick, county Cornwall, for many years M.P. for West Loos, in her 81st year.
Dec. 22, at Hounslow, HARRIET MARIA, widow of Sir CHAR. NIGHTINGALE, Bart., aged 81.
Jan. 4, at Florence, of typhoid fever, ROBERT ISHERWOOD WILLIAMSON, F.R.C.S., M.A., M.B., and Radcliffe Travelling Fellow in the University of Oxford, elder son of Robert and Elizabeth Williamson, of Sunny Bank, near Elton, Yorkshire, aged 29.
Jan. 5, at Government House, Bombay, of cholera, OLIVE, wife of the Right Hon. JAMES FERGUSON, Bart., Governor of Bombay, and youngest daughter of the late J. H. Richman, of Warburg, South Australia; also, on Jan. 14, at Government House, Poona, of cholera, ALICE, second daughter of J. J. RICHMAN, of 44, Claricarde-gardens, London, and Lincoln Gap, South Australia.
Jan. 5, at Shanklin, I.W., ADOLPH BRUNNER, M.A., B. at L., late Senior Classical Master of the Nottingham High School, aged 29.
Jan. 9, of diphtheria, KATHLEEN MARY MILLICENT, aged 10 years; on Jan. 12, ANTHONY FLETCHER, aged 4 years; and, on Jan. 13, ETHEL LUCY, aged 12 years, children of GEORGE RAINBROOK, Esq., of Broxbourne, Herts.
Jan. 10, at Southampton, ROBERT, eldest son of the Rev. Canon SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Vicar of Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth.
Jan. 11, at Waltham St. Lawrence Vicarage, Twyford, Berks, DOROTHY, widow of Sir WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Bart., F.R.S., in her 91st year.
Jan. 11, at Bridgewater House, St. James's, LUCY DUNFORD, for 42 years in the service of the family of the Earl of Eilemere, aged 73.
Jan. 12, at Kipperstone Rectory, FRANCES ANNE, wife of the Rev. H. S. CHAMPNEYS, aged 62.
Jan. 12, at her residence, at Halesford, Essex, FRANCES ADAMS, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Adams, D.D., formerly Vicar of Halesford, aged 84.
Jan. 13, at 5, Colehill-street, S.W., HARRIET WORRELL, aged 13, wife of the Rev. HENRY PELHAM STOKES, M.A., (HARRIS), Rector of Wareham, Dorset, and granddaughter of the late Lady Penelopeham.
Jan. 15, ANNE HUBBARD, wife of the Rev. BRACKENBURY DICKSON BOGIE, Rector of Lushy and Vicar of Angarby, Lincolnshire, aged 65.

Jan. 15 (17 days after the death of his wife), the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD MALINS, of 57, Lowndes-square, and Canon Hill, Berks, in his 79th year.
Jan. 15, at Belle Vue Park, Kingstown, SARAH SAVAGE, daughter of the late Rev. John Savage, of Carrickfergus, county Antrim, in her 88th year.
Jan. 15, at the Vicarage, Blackmoor, Hants, CLARA, wife of the Rev. J. S. WARMAN, and youngest daughter, of the Rev. W. Howard, Vicar of St. Witchingham, Norfolk.
Jan. 16, at Menheniot Vicarage, CHARLOTTE, the wife of the Rev. Canon R. MARTIN, aged 71.
Jan. 16, at Leamouth-terrace, Edinburgh, Sir DANIEL MACPHER, F.R.S.A.
Jan. 16, at Brighton, Lord LUGAN, K.P., aged 81 years.
Jan. 16, at Dorking, CHARLOTTE, second and last surviving daughter of the Rev. GEORGE FRACHEM, M.A., sometime Vicar of that parish, aged 78 years.
At Eokington Rectory, ANNE ELIZABETH, the wife of the Rev. E. B. KESTOULT, aged 73 years.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.
LOHENGRIIN, To-day (Saturday), at 2 (First Morning Performance). This (Saturday) evening, BOHEMIAN GIRL. This popular opera can only be performed by the Carl Rosa Opera Company. LOHENGRIIN, Monday, Jan. 22; Tuesday, Jan. 23, MARTIANA. Production of Ballo's PAINTER. Thursday, Jan. 26, Bisset's, CARMEN.
Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, 2s. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE
ROYAL.—This Evening, at 7.45, LITTLE BO PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE: The Marvellous Girards, Messrs. T. Smith, J. G. Broadshaw, H. Hendrick, &c.; Misses Clara Thompson, Nellie Claremont, Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, &c. Preceded by, at 7, A MIRACULOUS CURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE; Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, Jun., De Vo, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.
This Evening, at 8, OUBS.

ADELPHI.—This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Irving, Mr. David James. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.
To-night, at 7.5, Operetta; 7.30, Farce; 8.30, ALADDIN: Misses Farran, Vaughan, Gilechrist, Broughton, Hewitt, &c.; Messrs. Terry, Boyce, Dallas, Squire, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8, THE MEMBER FOR SLOCOM.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.
Every Evening, at 8, OLIVETTE. At 7.15, PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.
This Evening, at 7.50, A HAPPY PAIR. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, ADVICE GRATIS. At 8.15, THE CYNIC.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.
Every Evening, at 7.30, MARRIAGE BELLS. At 8.15, THE HALF-WAY HOUSE. Concluding with THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.
This Evening, at 8, AWAKING. At 8.45, ENGAGED.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacob.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, WITHERED LEAVES. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new mythic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster.
This Day, at 8, MACFARLANE'S WILL. Reduced prices from the Royal Aquarium.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Evening, at 7, ROB ROY. At 10, A WIFE'S SECRET.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene will far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair will greatly surpass all former efforts.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING
at 7, Pantomime, MOTHER BUNCH; or, The Man with the Hunch. Mr. G. H. Macdormott, Albert and Edmonds Troupe, Laurence Family, Messrs. Cruikshanks, Wilson, Moorsdale, Wright, &c.; Mesdames Marie Loftus, Lizzie Beaumont, Blanche Fenmore, the Claremonts, Mmes. Sidons.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.
Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, the grand new Pantomime, SINGING THE SAILOR. Misses Rosa Lee, Howes, Conway, Rayner, Gerard, Brunton, Hunt, and Lucy Millais; Messrs. Henry Nordblom, E. Wilmore, Ellis, Westbourne, Vincent, A. Glover, and John Barnum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
Daily till January 22.
GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. The most successful pantomime ever produced at the Crystal Palace. Panoramas, painted by Mr. Philippsaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink. Orchestral Concert. Pagan Concert. Dr. Zerk on "Greek Architecture." Wednesday, January 25, Lecture by Dr. Zerk on "Greek Architecture." Admission to Palace One Shilling Daily (Saturday included), or by Season Ticket.

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MR. PULVERMACHER,

INVENTOR OF THE CELEBRATED

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, &c.

INVITES SUFFERERS from any of the following or other AILMENTS to closely examine and verify the genuineness of the following TESTIMONIALS selected from many recently obtained, so that a distinction may be drawn between those of Mr. PULVERMACHER and those of other Advertisers. The bulk of the testimonials, too numerous to be inserted here, are published in a Pamphlet entitled "Galvanism Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free.

GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Haywar's Heath, 27th December, 1881.
"Gentlemen.—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it."—I am yours truly,
"(Rev.) H. Thomas
"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. GREAT WEAKNESS

In LIMES.
"The Bretby Colliery, near Burton-on-Trent, Nov. 8, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to be able to say that the Galvanic Belt I obtained from you for John Gadsby, who met with such a serious accident at these collieries, has been of inestimable service to him. After one month's wear, instead of being a helpless cripple, he is now walking eight or more miles a day, and talks of work being shortly resumed. He desires me to express his gratitude for your kindness in supplying the Belt at a cheap rate. You may use any part of my letter for public benefit if you wish—I am, yours truly,
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
"GEO. FILLIKINGTON."

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

"85, Tarring-street, St. George's, E., Oct. 26, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that since wearing your Galvanic Chain Bands for the arms I have never had the least return of the acute rheumatism, and I take the opportunity of thanking you for the expert band for the throat. I suffer from chronic bronchitis of 30 years' standing, and every winter I wear your Chain Band, from which I always find perfect relief, and it never fails me.
"You may make what use you like of this letter, and I will answer any inquiries.—I am, dear Sir, yours gratefully,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."
"R. A. KIPFAX."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for forty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving any relief. Desperate diseases best display its virtues.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARROWROOT,

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

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11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET MAYFAIR, W.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—CHARLES HENGLER'S unrivalled EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening, at 7.30, GRAND MATINEES Daily, until further notice. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Box-office open at the Cirque daily from Ten to Four.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 20.

The *Periodot* to-day announces that the Special Committee appointed to examine the question of establishing a new Governor-Generalship on the Russo-Chinese frontier, held its first sitting a few days ago. The Minister of the Interior, who acts as President of the Commission, being prevented by indisposition from attending, was represented by the Minister of War. Among the members present were Generals Obrontchoff and Tcherniaeff and General Anoutchin, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. After an animated debate, the Commission almost unanimously passed a resolution declaring it to be necessary to abolish the military district of Western Siberia, and create a new Governor-Generalship out of the districts of Semipalatinsk, Akmolinsk, and Semiretchinsk, having its administrative centre at Semipalatinsk. The Commission further decided to separate the Amur Coast territory from Eastern Siberia, and to make the town of Chabarouka the administrative centre of the former district. The Governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk are to be placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. The above arrangements will only be submitted to the Imperial sanction after receiving the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

New York, Jan. 20.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the past year is officially estimated at 719,000.

Paris, Jan. 20.

M. Gambetta, having been urged by some of his political friends to tender his resignation immediately in consequence of the unfavourable result of the voting in the Bureau of the Chamber yesterday on the Revision question, is stated to have declared that he awaited the final issue with confidence.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed for money at 100½ to 100¾, and for the account 100½ to 100¾. The sum of £30,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn from the Bank for South America.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham, St. Mary, writes:—"Februus est brevis et sicciorum pessimus idem. The shortest month of the year is likely to be the sharpest and most severe. The month will be characterised by boisterous winds and heavy downfalls, most probably of snow. The temperature at intervals will be extremely cold. The 7th, 9th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, and 26th are noteworthy as days on which the weather is likely to be very rough and stormy. We may expect great overflows and inundations during the last ten days of the month."

Under the title of *Passages in Girl Life*, Phillis Browne, author of *What Girls Can Do*, will contribute conversation papers on the most interesting phases of girlhood to *Cassell's Magazine*. The first chapter is to appear in February.

The United States Consul-General in China has collected statistics on the present state of wages among the working classes of China. Skilled workmen, who, in a sense, might be considered artists—those who have to do with decoration, embroidering of silk, porcelain painting, &c., even when they have attained considerable reputation—can scarcely earn as much as will keep them and enable them to lay apart what will cover the cost of their funeral. Jewellers, who have a great responsibility, are somewhat better paid; while the highest wages—4s. to 8s. per day—are obtained by the silk-weavers. The average earnings per week, all over, are—for masters 12s. 6d., for workmen 6s., for women and children 2s. The master lives, as a rule, in his workshop; he has from £4 to £8 worth of household goods, and spends about £14 for food, £7 for rent, &c., £2 for clothing, and considers himself fortunate if he has from £8 to £8 over. The unmarried workman lives with his relatives or friends; he spends for food £9, for lodging about 48s., and for clothing about 30s. Women and children spend all they earn. The peasant earns from 4d. to 7d. a day; during harvest-time he makes 4s. per week, with board, which is estimated at 4d. per day. Those are fortunate who are in a position to save 15s. a year. Day labourers, porters, wheelbarrowmen, and sailors earn from 2d. to 1s. 2d. a day. In West China, the porters, who have to carry from 120 to 150 kilogrammes of tea in the mountainous regions, make 1s. a day. The ordinary day labourers make 4s. 4d. per month, and only spend 4s. Gold washers receive 2d. to 7d. a day; a gang of seven men can wash 20 tons of gold sand daily. The yearly maintenance of a Chinese soldier costs a little over £13.

Real Whitty Jet will form the subject of a descriptive and illustrated paper in the February number of *Cassell's Magazine*. The drawings for the paper have been specially taken in one of the largest jet manufacturing in Whitty.

We learn that it is highly improbable that the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson will consent to resign the living of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, in order to fill the position of first Bishop of Newcastle. It is, of course, incorrect to state that the Bishopric has been offered to him, except in a quite informal fashion.

We understand that the appeal in the matter of the deprivation of the Rev. A. H. Mackenzie will be heard before the Privy Council on Friday, February 3rd, at half-past ten o'clock.—*Record*.

The Rev. B. Kingsford, rector of St. Paul's, Shadwell, died very suddenly at his residence, the Rectory, High-street, Shadwell, on Thursday night.

An important decision affecting water consumers was given at Sheffield Townhall on Friday morning by the Stipendiary, who said there was nothing in the Act of Parliament to justify the Sheffield Water Company in cutting off the supply of water from a house on the ground that the consumer had not supplied a meter to measure the water in his bath. This the company had done, and he fined them £5, and £4 10s. other penalties.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lieutenant C. E. F. Graham, R.N., of the Royal yacht *Osborne*, second son of Mr. C. Graham Bontine, of Gartmore and Ardoch, N.B., and the Hon. Mrs. Bontine, and Miss Mildred Bagot, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Bagot, rector of Castle Rising, Norfolk.

The marriage of Mr. C. Anstruther Thomson, lieutenant 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of Colonel Anstruther Thomson, of Charlton, Fife, to Miss Agnes Guthrie, daughter of the late Mr. James Alexander Guthrie, of Craigie, took place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Saturday. The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with point d'Alençon, and a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by her brother, Mr. Guthrie, and was followed to the altar by eight bridesmaids, her four sisters, two Misses Anstruther Thomson, and two Misses Buxton. The Earl of Airlie acted as best man. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance, the body of the church being lined by men of the same regiment. The bridal party adjourned to 78, Portland-place, for breakfast. Amongst the numerous guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot were Mr. and Mrs. C. Anstruther Thomson, Col. Anstruther Thomson, Mrs. Hamilton Gray, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Earl of Cork and Lady Isabel Boyle, the Earl of Airlie, Lord and Lady Cochrane, Lord and Lady Reay, Lady E. Cartwright, Miss Cartwright, Hon. Nora Gough, Hon. George Gough, Lady Buxton and Lady Campbell, Lady Geraldine St. Lawrence, Colonel and Miss Stirling, Mrs. Herbert Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Gough, Mr. and Mrs. A. Birch, Mr. Reynolds, and others. The bride and bridegroom received many presents, amounting to about 300, amongst which we may mention a diamond tiara from Mr. C. Anstruther Thomson, a diamond spray from Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, a gold bracelet from the Earl of Airlie, a diamond ring from Colonel Anstruther Thomson, an antique necklace from Mrs. Hamilton Gray, presents of plate from his brother officers, and a handsome clock and candelabrum from the tenants of Charlton, with an address.

The Marchioness of Conyngham gave a fancy ball for children on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The long room, in which the dancing took place, was full soon after five o'clock, invitations being from four to nine. The Marquis of Conyngham appeared as Father Christmas, and sat among the young people till the guests had all left. The Marchioness of Conyngham and the elder members of the family, as well as the elder guests, did not wear fancy dress; but it was a lively scene when all were assembled. Amongst those present were the Marchioness of Abergavenny, Lady Idina, Lady Rose, and Lady Violet Nevill. The costumes worn by these young ladies were a Gitana dress and Watteau dresses. The Earl and Countess of Dudley, with Lord Ward and other members of their family, were present. The costumes of the young gentlemen were velvet Court suits of George II. date. Lady Alexander Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bryan, Lady Churchill, Lady Constance Combe, Lady Suffield, Lady Brassey, Lady Seymour, Lady Borthwick, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng, Mrs. Duff, &c., were present with their children, and Lady Wallace's two sons, of five and six years old, appeared in full uniform of the Life Guards and Coldstream Guards, followed by their little twin sisters in fanciful attire. The four danced a jig till they could dance no more, and were carried off. The Misses Brassey were in Greek dress; Mr. Cosmo Lennox, in the uniform worn by the Pope's bodyguard, and one of the handsomest dresses at the ball. Lady N. Conyngham wore a Vivandière's dress, and her brother jumped in as harlequin. The Hon. Miss Harbord represented Folly in a dress of blue, pink, and yellow, with cap and bells; but another Folly also appeared dressed in darker shades of satin. Miss Parker was Bo-Peep; and one little fellow appeared as King of Hearts with crown on his head, and regal robes of crimson velvet and ermine. The Misses Byng wore the costumes they had won at "Ye Fancy Fair." White Dresden China appeared, with many Charles I. cavaliers, and old English ladies of all periods. One of the quaintest, Miss Leslie, was a copy from an old family picture. A dress of soft white muslin, clinging to the figure, and of scanty dimensions, with broad sash of olive-green satin, and an immense hat of the same material. A small child of Mrs. Cornwallis West's, as Morgiana, wore a splendid diamond ornament in her head-dress.

The annual Chippenham ball took place on the 10th inst. at the new Townhall, and nearly 200 were present. Among the many pretty dresses was one arranged with alternate plaittings of black and red striped silk, and black lace frills in front, with princess polonaise of black brocade, open in front, embroidered with jet, and caught up with large red roses and sprays of jet. A white tulle skirt had the front trimmed with grass fringe, alternating with plaittings of tulle, and the short train, much bouillonné falling on a roche of tulle, intersected with small bunches of grass; the bodice, of moiré, had short sleeves, edged with grass, and a large bouquet of real flowers on the left shoulder. A cream lace dress, with bodice of the same, had a scarf of gold and cream brocade draped round the hips, and spread out at the back to form a train. A dress of dark blue velvet opened from an underskirt of satin, richly worked in coloured beads, the edge being cut up at intervals, showing plaittings of velvet. Several young ladies wore dresses of the softest white tulle, with moiré coat bodices, and bouquets of real exotic flowers. Not many coloured dresses were to be seen.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Charles Baggallay, the eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Baggallay, Lord Justice of Appeal, with Miss Elizabeth Evelyn Richards, youngest daughter of Mr. Alfred Richards, of Tewkesbury Lodge, Kent, barrister-at-law, took place on the 7th inst. at St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth. The bride, escorted by her father, wore a white moiré bodice and train over a white satin petticoat, the front of which was covered with deep flounces of Honiton lace; the bodice also trimmed with Honiton; a spray of orange blossom and myrtle round the neck; a veil of old Honiton lace over a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle; diamond ornaments. The seven bridesmaids wore dresses of pale mauve cashmere, trimmed with dark violet plush,

and hats of plush with large feather tufts in front, and carried bouquets of shaded violets and eucharis to match their dresses. Each bridesmaid wore a pearl ring, given by the bridegroom. The bride's travelling dress was red velvet with skunk fur and black lace, and a velvet bonnet to match.

On the 12th inst. was celebrated, at St. Luke's, Torquay, the marriage of William James Reade, Esq., only son of Charles W. Reade, Esq., of Everton, Sydney, New South Wales, with Mary, only surviving daughter of the late John Westhead, Esq., of Manchester. The bride was led to the altar by Mr. Fielder Hall, and was attired in ivory satin, with Brussels lace veil and flounces, headed with wreaths of orange flowers and fern leaves; she wore a pearl necklace and ornaments, presented by her mother, Mrs. C. R. Hall. The seven bridesmaids wore ivory cashmere and lace, with polonaises of ruby plush; white plush hats, ornamented with ruby plush, and red and white bouquets. Each bridesmaid wore a silver and gold embossed bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, who was supported by his best man, Mr. C. Russell Hall. After the ceremony the bride and her friends proceeded to Derwent, the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. R. Hall, where a *déjeuner* was provided for seventy. After the breakfast the newly-married pair drove to Newton, en route for London and Italy, amidst showers of rice and slippers. The bride was dressed in rich navy-blue silk, bonnet to match, and wore a gold necklet and pendant in diamonds and pink coral, the gift of the bridegroom. After their departure there was an afternoon dance for the young people.

There was a large gathering of children on Tuesday at Lady Alexander Lennox's in Pont-street, invitations to a dance from eight to twelve having been sent out, but it was long after midnight before the party broke up. The large drawing-rooms were cleared for dancing, refreshments and supper being served downstairs. Amongst those present with their children we may mention the Marquis of Conyngham, Viscountess Bury, Lord and Lady Bingham, Lord and Lady R. Montague, Lady Churchill, Lady E. Bryan, the Hon. Mrs. North, Lady E. Des Vœux, the Hon. Mrs. Dormer, Lady Layton, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Armitage, Lady Harriet Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Forbes, Mrs. Clay Ker Seymour, Mrs. L. Noel, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. H. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, &c., as well as Lord Richard and the Ladies Nevill, Lady E. Talbot and Hon. Miss Bertie, Mr. and Miss Cockerell, Lord Ward, Mr. and Miss Villiers, the Misses Barnard, &c. Most of the children wore white dresses made in various styles—some like miniature ball dresses, though in every instance the bodices were made high. The Ladies Conyngham wore cream coloured dresses of nun's cloth, with broad moiré sashes of the same shade. The Ladies Nevill were in white muslin, with white ribbons. Miss Parker wore bright crimson velvet. Miss Noel white satin. A tiny child wore a costume of dark brown velvet, made with an old-fashioned coat bodice, and waistcoat over kilted skirt. The Marchioness of Conyngham wore crimson satin, with diamond ornaments. Lady Cecilia Bingham black lace and satin. Viscountess Bury black silk, trimmed with deep chenille fringe. Lady Constance Howard black satin, with tablier worked in steel beads. Lady Churchill black satin, trimmed white lace and pale blue ribbon. Lady Alexander Lennox herself was dressed in train and bodice of rich crimson broché satin, over skirt of écar satin, trimmed with écar lace. At the end of the ball a cotillon was danced by a large number, who had stayed to enjoy this dance, which is not generally in a children's programme. Mr. Tinney was at the piano.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Ellis) gave a Juvenile Ball at the Mansion House on the 13th inst., which was attended by over fifteen hundred guests. This was the largest gathering of the kind ever given in the civic official residence. The saloon, which has been recently considerably widened and enlarged, was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers, as were all the other apartments of the Mansion House. Some portraits by eminent painters of Lord Hood, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Duncan, and Lord St. Vincent were placed in the saloon from the Guildhall. On their arrival the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, attended by the Sword and Mace Bearer and the City Marshal, and accompanied by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, received the guests in the saloon. During the reception Professor Clarence's living marionettes performed in the Egyptian Hall, and afterwards dancing commenced to the music of Gates's band from Brighton. Interspersed with the dancing were performances on an invisible steel wire by the Delevant children, an equilibristic entertainment by the brothers James, and a banjo performance by Mr. Daniels. Supper was served in the old ballroom and other apartments at nine o'clock, and subsequently dancing was resumed and continued till close upon midnight. The electric light was used for the first time, but it flickered a good deal during the evening. Both the invitation card and the programme were from old designs by Bartolozzi. The children mostly wore high white, pink, or blue frocks, black silk stockings, and shoes; one or two cream satin frocks were ornamented with sunflowers. The boys were mostly in evening dress, although occasional sailor and Highland costumes were to be met with. The Lady Mayoress wore black velvet and jet, a headdress of white feathers and crimson velvet, magnificent diamond tiara and necklet. Lady Miller of Glenlee wore claret velvet trimmed with antique lace, studded with pearls; necklet of Oriental pearls, with diamond and ruby pendant; diamond shoe-buckles. Miss Constance Miller's dress was pale pink satin and grenadine, trimmed with Venetian point lace and moiré sash. This pleasant entertainment wound up with "Sir Roger de Coverley."

Mrs. Arbuthnot had a pretty dance on the 12th inst., at her residence in Portland-place, to celebrate the marriage of her daughter, Miss Guthrie, with Mr. Anstruther Thomson, 2nd Life Guards, which took place the previous Saturday. Among the observable toilets were those of Lady Conyers, Hon. Marcia Lane-Fox, Hon. Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Gough (sister of the bride), Miss Fitzclarence, and Miss Anstruther Thomson. A pale pink-striped moiré and satin had the petticoat of satin, trimmed with fine Brussels lace and garlands of blush roses. A chocolate and

gold brocade coat had quantities of fine Flemish lace as ruffles; it was worn over a skirt composed of tiny flounces of chocolate silk, alternating with narrow plaittings of pale blue satin, over which fell Flemish lace; a thick ruche of blue satin edged the dress all round. A white dress, very bouffante at the back, had a bodice of white moiré, and a broad scarf of striped moiré and satin. A dress of cream lace over satin, with low-pointed bodice, looked well with a garniture of purple clematis; ornaments of amethysts and diamonds. A red tulle, with revers of brocade on one side, had the other caught up with large velvet caladium leaves; the bodice was a low square, pointed in front, and diamond stars were worn on the left side, and also in the hair.

Mrs. Hardman gave a children's fancy-dress ball at Cadbury House, near Clevedon, on the 17th inst., at which more than eighty guests assembled. The oak-panelled hall, with its ancient painted and gilded chimney-piece of 1633, was decorated with holly and evergreens. Amongst the costumes specially noticeable were Mr. Cuthbert Barnard as an Indian Nabob; Miss Ethel Hardman as a Grecian Maiden, in green tunic, and "diploidon" of white, bordered with gold braid, and a band of old Italian pearl pendants across the forehead; Miss Olive Barnard as Cherry Ripe; Miss Daveniah as a Roman Peasant Girl; Masters Cox and Johnson were pages, one of the Elizabethan era, the other of Charles II. time; Miss Cox wore tall Normandy cap; and Master R. Hardman and his little sisters appeared as French nobles of the ancien régime with powdered wigs, and sword and sash. Robin Hood was conspicuous amidst a number of flower girls, foreign-looking little maidens, young sailors, and yachtmen; whilst a couple of Red Riding Hoods were balanced by Bo Peep (Miss Maud Lyons) with her crook, and Little Boy Blue. Fishwives, and Dresden China, and Great Grandmothers, in coloured chintz, contrasted with a demure little Parlour-maid. A young Oxonian, disguised as a wandering "Professor of Phrenology," gave a clever comic lecture on that subject, "The 'uman ed," which made young and old laugh heartily. The young guests, with the aid of a few seniors, amused themselves with games and dancing till supper, and then danced the Highland Schottische with energy and enjoyment.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 8.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

1. L an D
2. A roll O
3. P an G

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Alice, Bruce, B. Forde, Conjecture, Culverin, Chavornas, Cymro, Cousina, Chestnut, Cipher, Dinah Dunstan, Elsie, Etak, Heona, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jib, Katydid, Ketha, Knole, Laverop, Libby, Lathyr, Laud o' Nod, Liz, Magnet, M.A.E.B., Mac, Noremac, Peewit, Pegasus, Pirate King, Pug-Dog-Wow, Quiz, Roslyn, St. Chad, Sparks, Sappho, Spero, Tutamen, Two Countesses, The Owl, Vieille Miss, Wylmote, X., Zanga, Zulus, and Zenobia.—52 correct, 10 incorrect, total, 62.

COUSINE.—Which acrostic do you claim? You are entered among the correct solutions for No. 4.

KATYDID's corrected solution arrived too late for insertion last week. She has been credited.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—In last week's acrostic "Your words that they divide" should have been "Join words that they divide."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Lady august! We welcome you once more,
Shortly to reach our hospitable shore;
Sincerely hoping that the British snob,
Will not at every meet your Highness mob.

1.

The treach'rous murderess of a "martyr-king,"
Whom servants stabbed, while wine-cup offering.

2.

No dinner table minus me complete,
Taken entire, a gastronomic feat.

3.

A Grecian Radical to Premier rose,
Defeating Cimon and his noble foe.

4.

A rabble oftener in Ireland seen,
Than gathering held by beauty's reigning queen.

5.

A sword "whose haft twinkled with topaz light,"
The knight flung in the men with fullest might.

6.

By "Zion's causeway" joined to Bombay's Isle,
Its caves are formed in Elephanta style.

7.

Haydn, Mozart, Clementi, Mendelssohn,
Their art declare in my expressive tone.

BRUSSELS SPROUT.